GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

B U L L E T I N

No. 149

For Period

1 - 15 February

1950

SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

Outbreaks of typhus fever have occurred both in Tokyo and in Yokohama. To date (15 February) 206 suspect cases have been reported from Tokyo and 150 suspect cases from Yokohama by the Ministry of Welfare. The majority of cases have been found among the vagrant population of both cities. Some of the scattered cases discovered in nearby prefectures have been traced directly to Tokyo and Yokohama. Yokohama has been declared a "typhus infected port".

Failure to report suspect cases within a short time following discovery, failure to thoroughly carry out preventive measures during the late months of 1949, poorly planned control programs, poorly trained sanitation personnel, and general relaxation of health officials, have all been contributing factors.

It is urged that Japanese health officials be alerted and that intensive efforts be made to delouse and immunize the vagrant population, particularly in the larger cities. Vaccine is limited in quantity and should be used only in places where it will be the most effective. Ten percent DDT powder is plentiful, but must be applied properly and a check should be made as to its effectiveness on the louse population 24-48 hours following application. Continuous training of sanitation personnel in dusting procedures and constant surveillance of work by sanitary inspectors is essential.

Phases of a Yearly Sanitation Program

The field work of the general sanitation program in each prefecture of Japan can be outlined and phased as shown by the following chart. Although basic in nature its primary purpose is for the guidance and advance planning of both Civil Affairs and Japanese personnel during an entire year. It is expected that minor changes will occur each year but that the essential pattern will continue to remain the same. To correctly understand an organized sanitation plan, the basic principles of WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, WHO and HOW are incorporated within the brief to show a broader picture of the purpose, organization and activities required for a correlated environmental sanitation program. Each item in turn may be further outlined in detail to form a chapter of its own in the improvement of health and living standards.

The outline divides sanitation activities into two phases, winter and summer, which are based on the disease control priorities and the availability of personnel. This is then further correlated with sanitary team activity. Six-man sanitary teams are employed in the summer from April to October. The primary objective of each team is the maintenance of an area that is relatively free of known health hazards and presents a satisfactory environment to the respective residents throughout the year. This achievement must be accomplished by teams performing educational guidance or advice to the public concerning every sanitary problem of water, sewage, night soil, garbage, refuse, insects, rodents and housing, as well as applying corrective remedies at each insanitary site. Additional emphasis must be placed upon fly and mosquito sources during this season of prevalent insect-borne diseases.

The second phase or winter activity must continue the basic aims of the environmental sanitation program followed during the summer months with seasonal emphasis on louse and rodent control by environmental inspectors in cities, towns and villages. Since sanitary teams are reduced at the end of the summer period to skeleton crews consisting of one or two individuals, the inspectors must carry the responsibility of the entire sanitation program. They will continue to initiate sanitary improvements through personal contact and educational means to the individual and the public. Typhus control must be stressed during this phase while coordinating and following the yearly program of improvements on all sanitation problems.

In addition to the two separate periods, the chart includes an outline of personnel involved, organizational training periods, general activities, and topics for

implementation and coordination during the year in the field sanitation program. Advance planning in disease control programs can be initiated by a thorough study of this chart. Conditions favorable to the development of an epidemic may easily result from poor initiative, lack of planning, and insufficient interest in preventive medicine practices.

The progressiveness of a sanitation program during an entire year is dependent upon its workers. The success of each program requires initiative, adaptability, practicability, and knowledge by each individual. In Japan, the majority of workers in these programs consist of the environmental sanitary inspectors, the assistant environmental inspectors, and the sanitary teams who must take direct action by applying corrective measures at the actual location of health hazards or insanitary areas. The organization, training, and supervision of these personnel and their activities is the responsibility of the sanitation section of the health center. Close cooperation is required between such personnel and prefectural organizations, urban sanitation sections, and the public. Basic knowledge of disease transmission and prevention along with an understanding of control needs can be acquired only by repeated educational efforts through demonstrations and explanations.

MONTHS (When)	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITY (Why) Continuous	Periodic	* * * PHASES OF A YEARLY SANITATION PROGRAM * * * CONTROL EMPHASIS (What)	PERSONNEL INVOLVED (Who)	ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING PHASES	GENERAL ACTIVITIES How	IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr.	Plague & Cholera Quarantine	Epidemic & Murine Typhus	Rat, louse, flea mite ACTION Louse surveys & dusting; rodent control	A. Prefectural 1. Health Organization Insect & Rodent Control Officer Sanitary Engineer Sanitary Inspectors	Health Center lectures, and demonstrations periodically	Inspections & surveys Recommendations Demonstrations & Critique Group Discussion Films & Charts Publicity	Implementation and Enforcement of Laws A continuous Insect & Rodent Control program An efficent Garbage & Refuse System Sewage Disposal by properly constructed benjos, septic tanks, storage tanks, etc.
May June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	↓	Dysentery Jap. "B" Enceph. Typhoid Diarrhea Malaria Scrub Typhus Cholera Filariasis Dengue Equine Enceph.	Mosquito, fly mite (Kodani), ACTION Residual spray- ing of barns, houses, benjos	2. Public Works Drains & Ditches Section 3. Information and Education Program Officer Board of Edu- cation B. Cities Towns - Villages Administrative Group Sanitation Sections Prefectural Counterparts Asst. Environ- mental Sanitation Inspectors Health Centers Sanitary Teams Board of Education C. Health Centers Medical Affairs Sanitation Section Sanitary Teams Environmental Sanitation Inspectors Information & Educa- tion officer Public Health Nurses	APRIL - Training Period For full San- itary Teams & Inspectors on summer priority (spring clean- up week) for public in April OCTOBER - Training Period For Skeleton Sanitary Teams and Inspectors on winter pri- ority (fall clean-up week for public in October)	WHERE Health Centers Public Institutions Public at large Schools Hospitals Prison, jails & detention rooms Theaters Orphanages Dormitories Bath Houses Cabarets Hotels & Inns Factories & Indus- trial Plants Vagrant & Begger Habitats Bus & Train Stations Travel Conveyances Agriculture Assoc'ns Community Assoc'ns Eating Establishments Food Establishments Beverage Establish- ments "Riyoshi" Establish- ments Public Gathering Places	Water treatment w/Labora- tory Control by Residual Chlorine & Bacteriological Tests; standard well con- struction Establishment of quality & safety of foods Public Cleanliness Prior approval of building construction on Sanitary facilities Winter (Emphasis) 1. Demonstrations (Teacher- Pupil a."Insecticides & Their Uses", "Dusting Procedures", "Insect Surveys" (for school staff, hygiene teachers, school nurses) & public health nurses) b. Rodent Control Methods & Procedures (For Sanitary Insptrs. & public c. Laboratory Control of Water (residual chlorine & bacter- iological tests (For laborato- ry Personnel & Water Personnel d. Operation of a Food Inspector

PHASES OF A YEARLY SANITATION PROGRAM (Continued)

MONTHS (When)	DISEASE CONTROL PRIORITY (Why) Continuous	Periodic	CONTROL EMPHASIS (What)	PERSONNEL INVOLVED (Who)	ORGANIZATIONAL TRAINING PHASES	GENERAL ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION
Nov. Dec.	↓	Epidemic & Murine Typhus	Rat, louse, flea, mite ACTION Louse surveys & dusting; rodent control				Summer (Emphasis) 1. Demonstrations (Teacher-Pupil) a."Insecticides & Their Uses", "Spraying Procedures", (For Sanitary Inspectors & Agric. Ass'ns.) b.Sanitary Team Training, Guidance and Operation 2. Water & Sewage Treatment Inspections for Planning and Operation Recommendations

NOTE: (1 May - 31 October) Full Sanitary Team Operation
(1 November - 30 April) Skeleton Sanitary Team Operation

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS

Effective Dates of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law No. 203 (July 1948)

1. Article 47 to Article 50 and portions of the law concerning authorization of schools and training schools became effective 27 October 1948.

2. Provisions of the law concerning clinical nurses become effective 1 September 1950.

3. Provisions of the law concerning public health nurses and midwives become effective 1 September 1951.

Other effective dates

1. The former clinical nursing regulations (Home Ministry Ordinance No. 9 of 1915) will be cancelled 31 August 1950 except portions of this ordinance which concern prefectural clinical nursing examinations; these will remain effective until 31 August 1951.

2. The former public health nursing regulations (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 20 of 1945) and the former midwifery regulations (Imperial Ordinance No. 345 of 1899) will be cancelled on 31 August 1951.

3. Training schools authorized by the prefectural governor must be of two years duration and students in these schools must have completed their training by 31 March 1951. Students of these authorized training schools need not take a prefectural examination for licensure.

4. Prefectural governors may continue to authorize public health nursing and midwifery schools until 31 August 1951; this authorization is valid until the graduation of enrolled students is complete. Students finishing in these authorized schools need not take a prefectural examination for licensure but they must be enrolled in these institutions by 31 August 1951.

5. After 31 August 1951 no more prefectural examinations under former regulations will be given for nurses, public health nurses or midwives.

6. Nurses, public health nurses or midwives who have through training or examination met requirements for licensure by 31 August 1951 but who for some reason do not hold a license may receive licenses "for the time being", as may also public health nurses and midwives completing training courses as outlined in Item No. 4.

7. Therefore, the following regulations exist in regard to clinical nurses:

a. Prefectural clinical nursing licenses will be granted after 1 September 1950 only to:

(1) Those who have passed the prefectural nursing examination by 31 August 1951.

(2) Those who have completed nurses training in authorized clinical nursing schools by 31 March 1951.

b. Students enrolled in clinical nurses schools operating under the former nurse regulations must complete their training by 31 March 1951 in order to receive licensure.

8. The following regulations exist in regard to public health nurses:

a. Prefectural public health nursing licenses will be granted after 1 September 1951 on to:

(1) Those who have completed the course of training of the 5 months public health nursing schools and have passed the prefectural public health nursing examination between 29 January 1949 and 31 August 1951.

(2) Those who have passed the prefectural public health nurses examination before 28 January 1949 and have completed 3 months practice.

(3) Those who have completed the course of training in a public health nursing school authorized by the prefectural governor or are enrolled in such a school by 31 August 1951.

9. The following regulations exist in regard to midwives:

a. Prefectural midwifery licenses will be granted after 1 September 1951 on to:

(1) Those who have passed the prefectural midwifery examination by 31 August 1951.

(2) Those who have completed the course of training in a midwifery school authorized by the prefectural governor or are enrolled in such a school by 31 August 1951.

Study Abroad

Mrs. Seki Hora, Chief of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare departed Japan 4 February for a three-months period of observation in the United States of programs concerning licensure and registration for nurses. Observations will take her to California, Colorado, New York and Washington.

Miss Grace Koyanagi, Chief of the Midwifery Division of the Tokyo-to Nursing Section returned to Japan on 3 February following completion of a six-months observation and practical training visit at the Presbyterian Medical and Maternity Center, New York.

SECTION III

SUPPLY

Laboratory Animals

The Biologics Section, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reported guinea pig deliveries to the National Institute of Health during January for use in biologics assay totaled 5,166 animals, the largest amount of indigenous guinea pigs furnished National Institute of Health during the past 14 months. The increased delivery is attributed to the well organized Laboratory Animal Association in Gifu, Saitama and Shizuoka Prefectures.

Hexylresorcinol Production

Hexylresorcinol capsule production for CY 1949 totaled 6,092,059 adult doses (1 gram = 1 dose) passed assay, as compared to 599,160 adult doses for CY 1948. The production rate can be substantially increased when the tremendous stocks on hand are sold. Over 2,742,000 grams of finished hexyresorcinol are in manufacturers' warehouses. At no time during CY 1949 did demand meet supply, even though hexyresorcinol is generally recognized as the best vermifuge obtainable, and retail prices are within the range of the average wage earner in Japan.

Digenia Simplex Expedition

The Japanese Government has for the first time since cessation of hostilities authorized a private commercial firm to collect digenia simplex off the Yaeyama Islands providing the ships involved keep within the so-called MacArthur line, three

miles off the shores of Okinawa. The digenia simplex (Kaijinso) collected will be sold to processors in Japan at official prices. Although its true value in unknown, digenia simplex has been an accepted anthelmintic in the Far East for many years.

Biologics Assay

During the period 24 January - 6 February the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	75-D	52,600 doses
		77-B	47,600
		77-D	51,200
		77-E	39,700
		78-B	52,300
		78-D	51,800
		78-E	37,800
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	65	99,100 doses
		66	134,800
		67	118,500
		67-C	49,600
		69	99,700
		71	103,200
		73	118,500
		76	123,600
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku	33	9,551 cc
		34	9,567
		35	9,453
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	37	9,900
	Hokuriku Kessei	3	19,640
	Nippon Saikin	4	9,480
Diphtheria Toxoid	Chiba Kessei	34	19,600 cc
	Kitasato	180	19,400
		206	48,500
		226	19,600
Smallpox Vaccine	Kitasato	73	239,500 doses
		74	250,400
		87	190,000
	Takeda	14	140,475
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Kessei	34	9,700 cc
		35	9,220
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	56	27,615 cc
		72	30,225
		74	28,565
		75	28,760
		76	28,680
		77	28,970
		80	27,635
		81	28,090
		82	27,695
		83	27,695
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Aichi Kessei	114	6,550 cc
		117	5,950
		118	6,700
		124	5,200
	Chiba Kessei	129	36,350
		146	32,200

Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Chiba Kessei	149	36,150
		150	35,050
		151	36,050
		152	34,950
		161	36,900
		166	35,700
		167	36,000
	Kagaku & Kessei	109	18,750
		110	20,500
		111	19,000
		112	19,700
		113	19,150
		114	18,650
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	3	40,100
		14	40,300
	Nitto Yakuhin	75	42,350
		80	38,750
		85	39,700
		115	38,450
		116	38,900
	Takeda Yakuhin	82	18,000
		84	16,800
		118	18,000
		145	18,400
		146	18,500
		148	18,650
		151	18,600
		152	18,250
		153	18,750
		154	18,200
		162	18,400
		163	18,400
		164	17,900
		168	18,300
		169	18,450
		172	17,050
		176	16,650
		179	17,450
		180	17,100
		182	17,550
		183	17,350
		184	17,650
		190	17,750
		191	17,650
		196	17,650
		212	17,950
		214	17,600
		219	17,950
		222	17,600
		224	18,300
		226	18,300
		227	18,000
		239	17,600
		240	17,800
		243	17,900
		245	17,850
		246	17,500
		249	18,100
		252	17,750
		253	16,850
		254	17,250
		255	16,750
		258	17,900
		259	17,950

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin	262	18,150
		264	17,750
		265	17,600
		266	18,200
		268	17,950
		276	13,000
		280	17,750
	Tokyo-to Eisei	56	27,050
	Toshiba Seibutsu	258	16,400
		259	16,200
		260	15,500
		261	17,300
		262	16,250
		263	17,200
		265	15,200
Typhus Vaccine	Sukugawa Kenkyujo	5	8,840 cc
		8	9,700
		10	10,920
	Kitasato	88	80,540
		110	110,680

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - December

The December report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,721
Arrests - Registered persons	39
Unregistered persons (including 16 foreign nationals & 22 Koreans)	194
Convictions - Registered persons	13
Unregistered persons (including 5 foreign nationals & 3 Koreans)	49
Theft of narcotics	20
Losses by fire	4

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥5,000 fine to eight months penal servitude and ¥7,000 fine. Five out of 11 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese courts varied from ¥2,000 fine to two years penal servitude. Five out of 31 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Thirty-three sentences were appealed by defendants and three by procurators. Penalties for foreign nationals varied from $100 fine to 18 months confinement at hard labor to be followed by deportation. Four defendants were sentenced to confinement at hard labor including one defendant who will be deported. There was one suspended sentence, and one was found not guilty.

Thirty-two registrants were admonished and 16 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from seven days to six months.

One violation of the Marihuana Law was reported. The defendant was admonished.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,672
Investigations originated	175
Investigations concluded	167
Investigations not concluded	321

SECTION V

WELFARE

Japanese Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross reports that as of January 1950 there is a total of 2,511,852 volunteer Japanese Red Cross workers in Japan. To date, as a result of Japanese Red Cross training courses in safety there are 295 First Aid Instructors.

As of 31 December 1949, Junior Japanese Red Cross has a membership totalling 394,123 children.

Japanese Junior Red Cross groups have sent 126 International School Correspondence albums to schools in the United States and received 66 in return.

Twenty-five thousand gift boxes recently sent by American Junior Red Cross have been allocated and distributed by the Junior Red Cross Tokyo Chapter Council.

Schools of Social Work, New Courses

The Japan School of Social Work, 266, 3 Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, is accepting applications for the new term which begins 25 April. A catalogue, giving complete information as to content of courses, field work placements and professors is available from the school. Information necessary for making admission application can be obtained in the welfare department of each prefecture. Application blanks must be received by the school no later than 31 March and the entrance examinations will be held at the school 14 and 15 April. Fifty students will be accepted for the two-year course and 50 students for the one year graduate course.

The Osaka School of Social Work, No. 2, Tajima-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi will begin a new 1 year course on 20 April and a new two year course on 4 May. Applications for these courses will be accepted until 28 February and examinations will be held at the school on 6, 7, and 8 March. A 3-months course will begin on 20 April for which applications will be received from 15 March to 15 April. Complete information regarding courses and application blanks will be available in each prefectural welfare office. Courses are limited to 50 students.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

Advisory Council on Social Security

The Advisory Council on Social Security has announced a preliminary statement of principles and aims which are to guide the Council in planning a coordinated social security system. The final recommendations of the Council are not expected to be available before mid-summer of this year. The Council "aims to realize a social security program according to the policies mentioned hereunder implementing needed aspects step by step within the limits of the economic capacity of the nation". The nine principles set forth by the Council are listed with brief clarifications of their meaning from explanations given by the Councils' representatives.

Point 1. "The social security program will cover the whole population."

Complete coverage of all residents of the country is considered to be an ideal but not an immediate goal. Likewise, maximum protection against all sources of economic insecurity is considered such an ideal to be accomplished gradually in pursuance of Article 25 of the Constitution. This protection is envisaged to be accomplished in a three-fold manner, (a) consolidation of social insurance for all employed persons covering all risks except sickness, (b) a health insurance program applying to the above and selected other groups of residents and providing them with uniform health care and sickness benefits, (c) a subsidiary public assistance program applying to everybody in need.

Point 2. "The scope of thesecurity will be as comprehensive as possible, and the substance of its benefits will be sufficient enough to secure a minimum standard of living, especially it will give the people an equal chance of medical care and health service."

By "equal chance of medical care and health service" is meant a gradual equalization between rural and urban areas in the availability of doctors and medical facilities.

Point 3. "For the expenses of the program, the people will be required to share a portion impartially, in addition to the public subsidies for the program."

Apparently there is disagreement within the Council on the extent to which general revenue should help to finance the aforementioned services. While the Council is aware of the severe financial limitations of the government at this time, it seems to be equally aware of wide-spread popular demands for increased government subsidies and wishes to show itself responsive thereto.

Point 4. "To simplify and improve the efficiency of the administration of the program, unification and unified improvement of administrative structure and democratization of its operation shall be designed."

The nature of the administrative improvements to be recommended is as yet unclear with the exception of one point, to wit: consolidation of administration in one Ministry but with considerable decentralization of the management to the localities.

Point 5. "For effective operation of the current social insurance programs they must be simplified, efficient and economical, including the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association and the Government Pension Program, which should be adjusted and enlarged."

The Council is on record as opposing the present trend to continue coverage of government workers under separate schemes.

Point 6. "As to the medical system, adjustment and enlargement of the public medical facilities should be designed by well coordinated planning, and at the same time, a plan enabling general practitioners to cooperate in the program, should be arranged. It is also necessary to devise strengthening and enlargement of public health activities."

This recommendation concerning medical facilities and utilization of private practitioners turned out to contain two quite different proposals, (a) to devise methods (including adjustment of point values) of paying doctors cooperating with the social insurances which will be more satisfactory to them than the present ones, (b) gradually to increase the number and capacity of public medical facilities. In this connection mention was made of an earlier advisory committee established within the Ministry of Welfare to make recommendations on various aspects of medical care practices in Japan. Reportedly this committee, which was in existence in the years 1947-1948, recommended gradual nationalization of medical care facilities and increasing reliance upon public medical care facilities in attending to the needs of the general public.

Point 7. "In regard to the Unemployment Insurance, its contents should be adjusted and enlarged especially at this time in due consideration of its relation

with unemployment policy."

General agreement exists among all agencies of the Japanese government on the need for close coordination between unemployment insurance policies and employment stabilization as well as other positive employment policies. Disagreement was reported between the Social Security Advisory Council and a special committee established in the Ministry of Labor to advise on unemployment insurance, the former advocating, the latter opposing, inclusion of the unemployment insurance administration under the over-all social security administration. Further, the Council proposes the establishment of family benefits under the unemployment insurance program.

Point 8. "Public relief aid program for the aged, widows, orphans, deformed persons and other needy persons should be enlarged and strengthened with the conception of social solidarity as a whole."

The enumeration of caregories of persons to be aided under public assistance was explained to be merely an exemplification of groups who are to be given assistance, but is not to be understood as advocating the creation of categorical programs.

Point 9. "Family allowance should be included in this program considering its relation with the responsibilities of supporting and educating family members and a minimum wage standard."

Family allowances are to be paid by the government to employed persons with dependants. These allowances are to take the place of the present ones paid by individual employers as part of workers' wages but presumably they too will have to be financed, at least in part, from employer contributions. Complete agreement has not been reached on this point within the Council.

SECTION VII

MEMO TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG No.	Date	Subject	Surveillance
122	14 Feb 50	Approval of allotment of profit of Bazaars held for social work fund making.	None

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls:

1. Japanese Hospital Report - December 1949

2. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 21 January 1950.

3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 28 January 1950.

4. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Four Week Period Ended 28 January 1950.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT, DECEMBER 1949

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan during December (3,136) was slightly higher than the number recorded last month (3,121). The average number of tuberculosis sanatoria remained the same (294), as did the number of leprosaria (13). There was one more mental hospital in December (123) than in November (122), and the number of general hospitals rose from 2,692 to 2,706.

Bed Capacity: A correction was received this month on November bed-capacity in Ishikawa Prefecture. Bed capacity of tuberculosis sanatoria should have been stated as 951, and of general hospitals as 2,930, with total hospitals 4,137. Comparisons made in this report are based on corrected figures. In December the average bed capacity of all Japanese hospitals was 253,506 compared with 252,477 in November. The average daily bed capacity of sanatoria rose slightly from 55,456 to 56,150, and the total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, also increased, from 80,814 to 82,069. The December bed capacity of mental hospitals was 15,928, slightly more than the November average of 15,786, and the total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 17,520 to 17,665. The average bed capacity of leprosaria was approximately the same in December (9,038) as in November (9,036). General hospitals reported a slight rise from 172,199 in November to 172,390 in December. Of the total beds available in general hospitals this month, 25,919 (15 percent) were for tuberculosis patients, and 1,737 (1 percent) were for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: A correction was received this month on the November in-patient load in Ishikawa Prefecture. The average number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria should have been reported as 748, in mental hospitals 198, and in general hospitals 1,759, while for total hospitals 2,705. The average daily in-patient load for all hospitals in Japan dropped slightly from 166,453 in November to 165,322 in December. This slight decrease occurred in all types of hospitals. In tuberculosis sanatoria the number of in-patients, decreased from 47,684 to 47,131. However, the total number of tuberculosis in-patients including those in general hospitals, increased slightly, from 71,384 to 71,741. In-patients in mental hospitals decreased from 13, 134 to 12,823, and the total average daily number of mental patients, including those in general hospitals, from 14,396 to 14,220. The number of in-patients in leprosaria declined slightly from 8,487 to 8,432, and in general hospitals from 97,148 to 96,936.

Out-Patient Load: A correction was received this month on the November out-patient load in Ishikawa Prefecture. The average number of visitors to out-patient clinics should have been as follows: tuberculosis sanatoria 30, general hospitals 4,433, and total hospitals 4,468. The number of out-patients for all hospitals continued to drop, from 285,208 in November to 278,144 in December. For tuberculosis sanatoria the number decreased from 3,725 to 3,491. In mental hospitals, however, the average daily out-patient load increased from 398 to 414, while in leprosaria the numbers in December (8) and November (7) were about the same. In general hospitals there were 274,231 visitors to out-patient clinics daily in December, 2 percent fewer than in November (281,078).

Bed Occupancy: For the current month the average daily bed-occupancy ratio was 65.2, slightly lower than the November ratio of 65.9. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported bed occupancy ratios within ten percent plus or minus of the national average. In 15 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than ten percent below the national figure, including three (Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Nara) where the ratios were more than twenty percent below. Nine prefectures had rates more than ten percent above the national average, including Kagoshima with a ratio over twenty percent higher. For tuberculosis sanatoria the bed occupancy ratio was slightly lower in December (83.9) than in November (86.0). There were 19 prefectures with occupancy ratios within a range of ten percent plus or minus of the national figure, while 18 were higher and 9 lower. Four prefectures (Shimane, Miyagi, Wakayama, and Shiga) reported ratios more than twenty percent above the national, and only one (Fukushima as much below. The occupancy ratio in Tokushima Prefecture, which was next to the lowest in November (57.6), rose to 99.5 in December, nearly twenty percent above the national average. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including those in general hospitals, dropped from 88.3 last month to 87.4 currently. For mental hospitals the drop in occupancy ratio was from 83.2 in November to 80.5 in December. Onl

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11 prefectural occupancy ratios fell within a range of ten percent plus or minus the national average, 20 were above, and 13 below. The remaining 2 prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture continued to have the highest bed occupancy rati (178.3), more than double the national average. The lowest ratio was again reported by the neighboring prefecture of Aomori (45.3), more than 40 percent below the national, although the ratio in Nagasaki Prefecture (48.9) was nearly as low. The occupancy ratio for all beds occupied by mental patients, including those in general hospitals, dropped from 82.2 in November to 80.5 in December. For leprosaria the current bed occupancy ratio (93.3) remained about the same as last month (93.9). Fo the ten prefectures having leprosaria ratios ranged from 64.6 in Yamanashi to 100.0 in Aomori. During December the bed occupancy ratio in general hospitals was 56.2 approximately the same as in November (56.4). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had ratios within ten percent of the national average, 16 were lower and 8 higher. The ratio in Tochigi Prefecture (32.9) was more than 40 percent below the national average, while ratios in Ehime and Yamanashi were more than 30 percent below. The highest occupancy ratio, in Iwate Prefecture (72.8), was less than 30 percent above the national.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1949

1/

LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9,038	8,440	8,432	8
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	600	600	600	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	550	504	504	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	1,200	1,019	1,019	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	1,200	1,128	1,128	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	65	42	42	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	305	250	250	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	2,350	2,253	2,253	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	648	617	609	8
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1,220	1,132	1,132	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	900	895	895	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1949
1/
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	294	56,150	50,622	47,131	3,491
HOKKAIDO	15	2,716	2,641	2,464	177
AOMORI	3	730	676	647	29
IWATE	3	703	680	600	80
MIYAGI	4	1,205	1,390	1,251	139
AKITA	4	783	625	573	52
YAMAGATA	3	270	284	254	30
FUKUSHIMA	3	940	674	608	66
IBARAKI	8	1,650	1,313	1,254	59
TOCHIGI	3	700	674	646	28
GUMMA	7	586	626	539	87
SAITAMA	5	954	1,058	851	207
CHIBA	14	3,076	2,929	2,743	186
TOKYO	30	6,215	5,350	5,034	316
KANAGAWA	13	2,761	2,628	2,471	157
NIIGATA	10	1,338	1,359	1,260	99
TOYAMA	2	1,070	791	763	28
ISHIKAWA	6	913	763	732	31
FUKUI	2	506	509	581	28
YAMANASHI	1	140	141	139	2
NAGANO	9	1,702	1,378	1,344	34
GIFU	6	900	901	849	52
SHIZUOKA	4	1,107	828	797	31
AICHI	10	2,808	2,260	2,050	210
MIE	4	796	707	665	42
SHIGA	5	403	425	415	10
KYOTO	7	1,674	1,395	1,307	88
OSAKA	11	4,466	3,205	2,995	210
HYOGO	21	2,341	2,449	2,016	433
NARA	2	173	162	154	8
WAKAYAMA	2	140	149	145	4
TOTTORI	1	63	46	45	1
SHIMANE	1	454	492	472	20
OKAYAMA	4	888	775	757	18
HIROSHIMA	9	1,985	1,462	1,363	99
YAMAGUCHI	5	622	617	601	16
TOKUSHIMA	2	780	818	776	42
KAGAWA	2	184	179	173	6
EHIME	3	826	788	772	16
KOCHI	2	151	163	149	14
FUKUOKA	23	2,763	2,709	2,588	121
SAGA	3	724	764	717	47
NAGASAKI	4	250	194	172	22
KUMAMOTO	4	1,143	1,121	1,031	90
OITA	5	446	409	401	8
MIYAZAKI	1	54	56	53	3
KAGOSHIMA	8	1,051	1,059	1,014	45

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1949

1/

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	123	15,928	13,237	12,823	414
HOKKAIDO	6	469	424	394	30
AOMORI	1	86	39	39	-
IWATE	1	60	107	107	-
MIYAGI	2	236	208	208	0
AKITA	1	121	110	106	4
YAMAGATA	1	125	131	128	3
FUKUSHIMA	2	133	151	149	2
IBARAKI	2	112	80	79	1
TOCHIGI	4	271	227	201	26
GUMMA	1	300	369	360	9
SAITAMA	4	439	362	352	10
CHIBA	4	511	403	387	16
TOKYO	12	3,272	2,852	2,774	78
KANAGAWA	6	824	652	646	6
NIIGATA	1	190	195	187	8
TOYAMA	2	98	136	128	8
ISHIKAWA	3	256	191	187	4
FUKUI	1	105	155	112	43
YAMANASHI	1	52	64	61	3
NAGANO	2	230	207	207	0
GIFU	1	237	219	215	4
SHIZUOKA	3	314	319	312	7
AICHI	6	632	438	431	7
MIE	1	150	108	106	2
SHIGA	1	150	144	144	0
KYOTO	5	539	361	351	10
OSAKA	6	1,766	1,226	1,201	25
HYOGO	6	1,161	752	741	11
NARA	2	174	114	111	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	75	87	83	4
SHIMANE	1	38	43	42	1
OKAYAMA	1	196	210	210	-
HIROSHIMA	5	337	319	311	8
YAMAGUCHI	2	98	106	96	10
TOKUSHIMA	1	154	160	154	6
KAGAWA	1	90	65	61	4
EHIME	1	180	176	172	4
KOCHI	2	174	154	144	10
FUKUOKA	6	598	404	397	7
SAGA	3	325	337	319	18
NAGASAKI	2	90	45	44	1
KUMAMOTO	2	162	139	139	-
OITA	3	126	82	67	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	4	272	166	160	6

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1949
1/
OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,706	172,390	371,167	96,936	274,231
HOKKAIDO	213	12,345	31,595	6,765	24,830
AOMORI	32	2,361	4,475	1,443	3,032
IWATE	48	3,271	7,899	2,380	5,519
MIYAGI	61	4,470	8,201	2,835	5,366
AKITA	37	2,332	5,523	1,442	4,081
YAMAGATA	25	2,378	4,313	1,539	2,774
FUKUSHIMA	47	2,772	6,607	1,499	5,108
IBARAKI	60	2,754	4,600	1,291	3,309
TOCHIGI	35	2,208	3,914	726	3,188
GUMMA	34	1,880	3,132	981	2,151
SAITAMA	96	3,065	5,757	1,227	4,530
CHIBA	64	3,786	5,029	2,124	2,905
TOKYO	222	18,272	39,690	12,419	27,271
KANAGAWA	102	7,514	14,987	4,509	10,478
NIIGATA	63	4,220	9,148	2,634	6,514
TOYAMA	39	2,042	4,809	920	3,889
ISHIKAWA	48	2,912	5,950	1,665	4,285
FUKUI	23	1,116	2,286	595	1,691
YAMANASHI	21	989	1,279	350	929
NAGANO	61	3,346	5,917	1,484	4,433
GIFU	44	1,899	4,676	1,048	3,628
SHIZUOKA	54	4,828	7,341	2,256	5,085
AICHI	119	6,177	15,272	3,742	11,530
MIE	61	3,613	7,136	1,759	5,377
SHIGA	22	1,100	2,670	591	2,079
KYOTO	66	6,434	10,435	3,269	7,166
OSAKA	129	11,635	21,765	5,810	15,955
HYOGO	101	5,552	14,791	3,289	11,502
NARA	15	740	1,544	301	1,243
WAKAYAMA	24	1,546	3,004	780	2,224
TOTTORI	16	1,532	2,403	871	1,532
SHIMANE	20	1,274	2,453	853	1,600
OKAYAMA	53	2,782	5,538	1,384	4,154
HIROSHIMA	71	4,130	10,162	2,387	7,775
YAMAGUCHI	66	4,280	8,232	2,099	6,133
TOKUSHIMA	24	1,103	1,687	459	1,228
KAGAWA	33	1,892	3,224	900	2,324
EHIME	40	2,053	4,298	714	3,584
KOCHI	34	1,411	2,853	934	1,919
FUKUOKA	110	9,153	36,859	6,177	30,682
SAGA	51	2,148	4,720	1,158	3,562
NAGASAKI	59	4,242	9,206	2,293	6,913
KUMAMOTO	62	2,877	7,186	1,562	5,614
OITA	27	2,375	3,083	1,317	1,766
MIYAZAKI	36	1,783	2,917	2,038	1,879
KAGOSHIMA	37	1,798	2,601	1,107	1,494

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosoria and sanatoria.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.
Source: Ministry of Welfare

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1949.

1/

TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,136	253,506	443,466	165,322	278,144
HOKKAIDO	234	15,529	34,661	9,623	25,038
AOMORI	37	3,777	5,789	2,728	3,061
IWATE	52	4,033	8,686	3,087	5,599
MIYAGI	68	6,462	10,303	4,798	5,505
AKITA	42	3,236	6,259	2,122	4,137
YAMAGATA	29	2,773	4,729	1,922	2,807
FUKUSHIMA	52	3,845	7,432	2,256	5,176
IBARAKI	70	4,516	5,991	2,623	3,368
TOCHIGI	42	3,179	4,816	1,574	3,242
GUMMA	43	3,966	5,146	2,899	2,247
SAITAMA	105	4,458	7,175	2,429	4,746
CHIBA	82	7,372	8,361	5,254	3,107
TOKYO	265	28,960	49,020	21,356	27,664
KANAGAWA	121	11,098	18,267	7,626	10,641
NIIGATA	74	5,748	10,701	4,080	6,621
TOYAMA	43	3,210	5,738	1,812	3,926
ISHIKAWA	57	4,081	6,903	2,583	4,320
FUKUI	26	1,727	2,950	1,189	1,761
YAMANASHI	24	1,246	1,527	592	935
NAGANO	72	5,278	7,503	3,036	4,467
GIFU	51	3,036	5,798	2,113	3,685
SHIZUOKA	63	6,554	8,738	3,615	5,123
AICHI	135	9,618	17,970	6,223	11,747
MIE	65	4,559	7,952	2,530	5,422
SHIGA	28	1,653	3,239	1,150	2,089
KYOTO	78	8,648	12,191	4,927	7,264
OSAKA	147	17,867	26,194	10,005	16,189
HYOGO	128	9,054	17,993	6,046	11,947
NARA	19	1,086	1,819	565	1,254
WAKAYAMA	26	1,686	3,153	925	2,228
TOTTORI	18	1,670	2,536	999	1,537
SHIMANE	22	1,766	2,987	1,367	1,620
OKAYAMA	60	6,216	8,775	4,603	4,172
HIROSHIMA	85	6,451	11,943	4,062	7,881
YAMAGUCHI	73	5,000	8,955	2,796	6,159
TOKUSHIMA	27	2,037	2,666	1,389	1,277
KAGAWA	37	2,814	4,085	1,743	2,342
EHIME	44	3,059	5,263	1,658	3,605
KOCHI	39	1,736	3,170	1,227	1,943
FUKUOKA	138	12,514	39,972	9,162	30,810
SAGA	57	3,197	5,821	2,194	3,627
NAGASAKI	66	4,582	9,445	2,509	6,936
KUMAMOTO	70	5,402	9,578	3,874	5,704
OITA	35	2,948	3,574	1,785	1,789
MIYAZAKI	37	1,837	2,973	1,091	1,882
KAGOSHIMA	50	4,022	4,719	3,175	1,544

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
4/ Average of daily count.
5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 21 JANUARY 1950

During the third week, ended 21 January 1950, there were 20,437 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 18,894 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases decreased slightly, from 342 last week to 339 currently. Deaths (39) were also lower than in the preceding week (49). The present case figure was 20 percent lower than in the third week of last year (424) and approximately 30 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (491). Over half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, fifteen had more, and six did not change. The one remaining prefecture (Shiga) reported no cases during either period. In addition to Shiga, Kochi Prefecture also reported no cases in the present week, while Fukuoka Prefecture, with 23 cases, reported the greatest number. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.9 and 18.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 2.3.

Dysentery cases (55) and deaths (12) this week were both well below those (74 and 30 respectively) reported in the preceding week. Current cases were, however, considerably higher than in the same week of last year (32) and more than twice those (24) recorded for the corresponding period of 1948. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Increases over last week occurred in twelve prefectures and decreases in eleven, while there were no changes in the remaining two. Ishikawa Prefecture and Tokyo-to had 11 and 9 cases respectively this week, and sixteen other prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each. Of the total cases reported this week, 49 were designed as bacillary dysentery. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 4.1 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.2.

There were 83 cases of typhoid fever and 15 deaths this week compared with 68 cases and 11 deaths last week. There were about the same number of cases this week as in the third week of last year (86) but less than two-thirds as many (133) as in the corresponding 1948 week. Cases increased over last week in 20 prefectures and decreased in 12, while they remained the same in 4. The other 10 prefectures have reported none for at least two weeks. Thirty percent of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (25), and the remainder was distributed among 28 additional prefectures having from one to seven cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.4 and 4.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases (15) decreased by nearly a half since last week (26). No deaths have been reported yet this year. Current cases were about a third of those (46) recorded for the same week of last year and under a half of the corresponding 1948 total (35). Changes from last week included eleven decreases and five increases, while two prefectures remained the same and the other 28 had no cases during either period. Nine prefectures reported having cases this week, varying from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.2 respectively.

No smallpox cases or deaths have been reported yet this year. There were also no cases during the third week of last year, but in the same period of 1948 there was one.

There were three cases of typhus fever and one death reported this week compared with one case and no deaths in the preceding week. During the third weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 7 and 16 cases respectively. Two of the current cases and the one death were reported by Saitama Prefecture while the other case was in Fukushima. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Four cases of malaria and 2 deaths were reported this week, whereas there were 8 cases and 3 deaths in the preceding period. During the third week of last year there were 21 cases, and in the same period of 1948 there were 71. The prefectures reporting the four cases this week were Hyogo, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Nagasaki. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.5 respectively, while corres-

ponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

There was one Japanese "B" encephalitis case raported this week, the first to be reported this year. No deaths have been reported. There were no cases in the third weeks of either 1949 or 1948. Saitama Prefecture reported the one case this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Scarlet fever cases this week (120) were 33 percent higher than in the preceding week (90). The one death this week was the first to be reported this year. Current cases were nearly 20 percent fewer than those (148) recorded for the same week of last year and 38 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (87). There were increases over last week in 16 prefectures, decreases in 9, and no change in 4, while no cases were reported during either period in the remaining 17. Over a fourth of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (33), and the remainder was distributed among 25 additional prefectures having from one to ten cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.7 and 5.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were 31 cases of epidemic meningitis this week compared with 23 last week. Deaths, on the other hand, decreased from 7 to 4. The present number of cases was slightly higher than in the same period of last year (27) but lower than in the corresponding week of 1948 (45). Over half (25) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. Ten prefectures had more cases this week than last week while seven had fewer and the other four did not change. This week's cases were distributed among 17 prefectures having from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.4 respectively while the corresponding death rates were both 0.3.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (876) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (896). It was 32 percent less than in the third week of last year (1,286)but only slightly below the corresponding 1948 figure (907). Cases decreased from last week in more than half (26) of the prefectures, increased in 13, and did not change in 3. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining four prefectures. The most marked numeric change was an increase of from 3 to 86 cases in Kagawa Prefecture. Four prefectures that together accounted for 40 percent of this week's cases were Aichi (119), Kagawa (86), Gumma (78), and Saitama (64). Cases in the other 42 prefectures ranged from zero in seven instances to 44. The current and cumulative case rates were 56.5 and 47.8 respectively.

There were about the same number of whooping cough cases this week (2,787) as there were in the preceding week (2,723). The present figure was more than two and a third times that (1,187) recorded for the same week of last year and over two and three fourths times the corresponding 1948 total (978). Cases decreased from last week in more than half (26) of the prefectures, increased in 19, and remained the same in one. The largest numeric increase occurred in Kagawa Prefecture (which also reported the largest increase in measles incidence), from 27 to 101 cases, and the most nearly comparable decrease was in Saitama Prefecture, from 241 to 184 cases. The same five prefectures in the Tokyo area that were outstanding last week (Tokyo-to, Saitama, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Ibaraki) again accounted for a substantial portion (over 25 percent) of this week's cases. Six other prefectures scattered throughout Japan with from 95 to 125 cases each accounted for an additional 20 percent and the remaining 35 prefectures had from 8 to 84 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 179.7 and 143.8 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases reported this week (7,595) was 11 percent greater than in the previous week (6,832). Of the present total 6,560 cases, or 86 percent, were respiratory tuberculosis. The current total was 27 percent higher than that (5,958) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly half again as large as the corresponding 1948 figure (5,115). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had increases over last week, while one-third (15) had decreases. Prefectural case figures ranged from 34 to 808. The current and cumulative case rates were 489.7 and 388.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased by only three percent, from 5,633 last week to 5,481 currently. The present figure was nearly 75 percent higher than in the same week of last year (3,163) and about 15 percent above that (4,742) listed for the corresponding 1948 period. Decreases from last week occurred in more than half (25) of the prefectures, increases in 19, and no change in 2. The largest numeric change was a decrease of from 201 to 130 cases in Toyama Prefecture. At the other extreme, there were three prefectures (Kagawa, Kochi, and Aichi) with about 50 more cases each this week than previously. Four prefectures that together accounted for 23 percent of this week's cases were Saitama (354), Aichi (327), Hokkaido (311), and Tokyo-to (273). The other 42 prefectures reported from 29 to 192 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 353.4 and 298.5 respectively.

There were over three and a third times as many influenza cases reported this week (484) as in the preceding week (143). Last year at this time there were only 32 cases and in the third week of 1948 there were 160. Half (23) of the prefectures reported having more cases this week than last week, while 8 had fewer and 15 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Cases in Aichi Prefecture increases from 3 to 240 and accounted for half of all current cases. Twenty-six other prefectures had from 1 to 42 cases each and the remaining 19 none. The majority of cases occurred in southern Japan. Current and cumulative case rates were 31.2 and 16.4 respectively.

The same number of poliomyelitis cases was reported this week (38) as in the preceding week. In the third weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 24 and 6 respectively. Thirteen prefectures had increases over last week and 12 decreases, while 21 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. About a third (16) of the prefectures, with from one to seven cases each, accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.1 respectively.

There were 44 cases of tetanus this week compared with 34 last week. In the third weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 50 and 33 respectively. Fourteen prefectures had decreases from last week, twelve increases, and three no change. The remaining seventeen have had no cases for two or more weeks. Gumma prefecture, with 11 cases, had a fourth of the present total, while seventeen additional prefectures had from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 2.0 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases remained about the same this week (16) as in the previous week (17). They were, however, considerably fewer than in either the third weeks of 1949 (28) or 1948 (42). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported having no cases either this week or last week while three others had one case during each period. The remaining eighteen prefectures were equally divided between increases (9) and decreases (9). This week's cases occurred in thirteen prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

Four cases of rabies were reported this week whereas last week there was one. There were one and two cases respectively during the third weeks of 1949 and 1948. Fukuoka Prefecture reported three of this week's cases and Chiba the other case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

There were eight leprosy cases this week and about the same number (7) last week. Records for the third weeks of last year and 1948 show ten and three cases respectively. Most (35) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, but five prefectures increased over last week, the same number decreased, and one remained the same. Six prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. All but one of the cases this week were in southern Japan. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.4 respectively.

Trachoma cases (2,451) increased 26 percent over last week (1,938). They were about 30 percent higher than in the third weeks of either 1949 (1,890) or 1948 (1,886). Changes from last week included increases in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures and decreases in 16, while the one remaining prefecture stayed the same. Prefectural case figures during the present week ranged from 4 to 364. The current and cumulative case rates were 158.0 and 112.1 respectively.

No infectious diarrhea cases have been reported yet this year, but in the third week of last year there were two cases.

Two cases of filariasis were reported this week, one from Ehime Prefecture and the other from Kumamoto. This was the first incidence of this disease to be reported since reporting commenced this year. There are no figures available for last year or 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, tsutsugamushi disease, or schistosomiasis. There were no cases recorded for any of these diseases during the third weeks of either last year or 1948.

There were 6,270 cases of the four venereal diseases reported this week compared with 5,743 last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,312 and 5,827 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,572 and 7,862; chancroid, 373 and 864; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 13 and 28. Totals for all the diseases except syphilis were higher this week than in the preceding week. At that time there were 2,408 cases of syphilis, 2,975 cases of gonorrhea, 351 cases of chancroid, and 9 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis and chancroid were both lower currently than in the same week of last year (2,908 and 497 respectively), but gonorrhea was higher than last year (3,028) and lymphogranuloma venereum the same (13). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 149.1 and 125.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 230.3 and 169.0; chancroid, 24.0 and 18.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.8 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 21 JANUARY 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	3	50	12	-	-	6	1
AOMORI	10	3	26	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	12	2	*25	5	-	-	3	2
MIYAGI	11	1	28	3	2	-	2	-
AKITA	18	1	28	3	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	1	16	3	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	7	-	4	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	2	-	*8	2	1	-	2	1
GUMMA	2	-	10	-	2	-	6	3
SAITAMA	5	-	15	-	-	-	12	7
CHIBA	4	1	12	2	1	1	4	6
TOKYO	22	2	66	4	9	5	48	10
KANAGAWA	15	1	29	2	1	-	6	1
NIIGATA	10	3	37	4	-	-	*9	4
TOYAMA	8	-	20	2	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	6	1	15	3	11	-	33	-
FUKUI	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	-	11	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	9	2	5	1	6	2
SHIZUOKA	1	-	9	1	1	-	5	5
AICHI	11	-	13	-	1	-	2	-
MIE	6	-	8	-	1	1	5	2
SHIGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	10	1	3	1	8	3
OSAKA	13	2	32	8	-	-	1	-
HYOGO	16	2	33	4	5	1	8	3
WAKAYAMA	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	7	1	20	2	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	13	-	26	-	2	1	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	18	1	36	3	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	8	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
EHIME	8	3	14	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	23	2	72	8	4	1	7	1
SAGA	3	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	3	26	3	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	*5	-	1	-	1	-
OITA	8	2	23	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	11	2	36	7	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	1	20	5	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	14	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	339	39	*868	107	55	12	*191	57
RATE								
Current	21.9	2.5	18.7	2.3	3.5	0.8	4.1	1.2
Previous	22.2	3.2			4.8	1.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	2	8	2	1	-	1	-
AOMORI	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
IWATE	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	2	-	2	-	5	-
AKITA	-	1	3	4	1	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
SAITAMA	7	2	9	4	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	2	1	7	1	1	-	3	-
TOKYO	25	3	59	7	5	-	20	-
KANAGAWA	6	1	9	1	-	-	2	-
NIIGATA	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	-	4	1	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
AICHI	1	2	*4	2	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	3	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
OSAKA	2	-	*4	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	1	9	1	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	*9	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	83	15	*197	35	15	-	55	-
RATE								
Current	5.4	1.0	4.2	0.8	1.0	-	1.2	-
Previous	4.3	0.7			1.7	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA Current Cases	MALARIA Current Deaths	MALARIA Cumulative Cases	MALARIA Cumulative Deaths	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Cases	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Deaths	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Cases	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	21	7	1	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	-
Previous	0.5	0.2			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	1	2	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	1	4	1
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Previous	0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	15	-	4	-	6	2
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-
MIYAGI	3	-	6	-	1	-	2	1
AKITA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
GUNMA	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	33	-	77	-	3	2	16	4
KANAGAWA	7	-	17	-	3	-	3	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
NAGANO	5	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
AICHI	10	-	*11	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	9	-	18	-	-	-	2	-
OSAKA	8	-	22	-	4	-	4	-
HYOGO	5	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	4	-	1	1	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	1	*267	1	31	4	65	12
RATE								
Current	7.7	0.1	5.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.3
Previous	5.7	-			1.5	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
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PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	27	65	101	211
AOMORI	5	23	39	104
IWATE	22	38	55	138
MIYAGI	11	46	28	105
AKITA	4	28	38	118
YAMAGATA	5	20	40	62
FUKUSHIMA	20	62	101	213
IBARAKI	3	10	95	201
TOCHIGI	14	37	45	78
GUMMA	78	190	56	160
SAITAMA	64	199	184	501
CHIBA	1	9	35	111
TOKYO	33	58	250	576
KANAGAWA	35	46	113	293
NIIGATA	26	56	32	130
TOYAMA	15	60	95	275
ISHIKAWA	2	5	33	122
FUKUI	7	40	32	101
YAMANASHI	6	23	13	35
NAGANO	44	146	50	143
GIFU	19	34	26	55
SHIZUOKA	34	131	112	259
AICHI	119	292	95	217
MIE	20	42	50	114
SHIGA	1	3	36	115
KYOTO	2	7	64	117
OSAKA	-	-	62	172
HYOGO	12	21	63	159
NARA	-	-	23	35
WAKAYAMA	1	1	34	63
TOTTORI	-	-	8	23
SHIMANE	-	4	15	56
OKAYAMA	3	8	16	52
HIROSHIMA	11	32	73	171
YAMAGUCHI	-	5	64	78
TOKUSHIMA	36	98	58	162
KAGAWA	86	89	101	145
EHIME	44	83	59	134
KOCHI	16	44	37	45
FUKUOKA	28	79	125	*337
SAGA	-	9	22	50
NAGASAKI	10	23	35	*95
KUMAMOTO	-	22	84	173
OITA	1	3	52	91
MIYAZAKI	2	8	11	49
KAGOSHIMA	9	23	27	48
TOTAL	876	2,222	2,787	*6,692
RATE				
Current	56.5	47.8	179.7	143.8
Previous	57.8		175.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	600	1321	311	698
AOMORI	140	298	124	280
IWATE	159	309	169	338
MIYAGI	179	421	130	320
AKITA	135	278	103	258
YAMAGATA	86	176	67	133
FUKUSHIMA	98	255	116	338
IBARAKI	94	201	186	335
TOCHIGI	50	114	119	262
GUMMA	80	226	166	488
SAITAMA	225	700	354	999
CHIBA	107	268	91	250
TOKYO	808	1802	273	807
KANAGAWA	269	674	169	514
NIIGATA	124	387	118	378
TOYAMA	71	355	130	459
ISHIKAWA	116	358	45	177
FUKUI	83	168	60	146
YAMANASHI	34	85	29	88
NAGANO	163	407	137	455
GIFU	129	259	103	214
SHIZUOKA	116	287	113	292
AICHI	458	1173	327	715
MIE	177	434	115	264
SHIGA	68	177	100	266
KYOTO	195	356	81	175
OSAKA	380	831	128	356
HYOGO	335	811	151	347
NARA	63	115	37	92
WAKAYAMA	65	195	47	135
TOTTORI	47	112	33	98
SHIMANE	84	283	94	238
OKAYAMA	113	325	132	302
HIROSHIMA	210	540	98	295
YAMAGUCHI	84	288	69	157
TOKUSHIMA	62	151	58	200
KAGAWA	69	178	94	140
EHIME	118	267	143	324
KOCHI	56	198	77	113
FUKUOKA	371	908	192	479
SAGA	182	275	82	164
NAGASAKI	133	338	82	202
KUMAMOTO	70	168	71	180
OITA	91	180	47	104
MIYAZAKI	168	316	48	191
KAGOSHIMA	130	225	62	122
TOTAL	7,595	18,093	5,481	13,888
RATE				
Current	489.7	388.9	353.4	298.5
Previous	440.5		363.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Current Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	6	13	1	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	1	7	10
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	3
IBARAKI	-	-	2	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	1
GUMMA	6	13	-	2
SAITAMA	-	1	2	7
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	3	4	6	12
KANAGAWA	2	2	-	2
NIIGATA	5	7	-	-
TOYAMA	2	5	-	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	3	8	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	1	2
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	1	1	5
AICHI	240	249	-	2
MIE	1	1	2	2
SHIGA	7	7	-	-
KYOTO	25	26	-	-
OSAKA	16	28	1	1
HYOGO	4	7	-	1
NARA	7	28	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	19	1	1
TOTTORI	4	28	-	-
SHIMANE	42	54	-	-
OKAYAMA	31	92	2	3
HIROSHIMA	2	6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	10	21	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	18	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	1
EHIME	22	80	2	3
KOCHI	4	4	-	1
FUKUOKA	22	32	3	5
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	2	-	5
OITA	2	2	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	3	4	18
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	484	764	38	97
RATE				
Current	31.2	16.4	2.5	2.1
Previous	9.2		2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS Current Cases	TETANUS Cumulative Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Current Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	3	2	4
AOMORI	-	2	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	-	1	-	2
AKITA	1	1	2	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	1	1	1
IBARAKI	4	5	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	-	2
GUNMA	11	11	-	-
SAITAMA	1	2	1	8
CHIBA	-	2	-	1
TOKYO	2	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	1	3	-	-
NIIGATA	-	1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	1	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	5	7	2	2
AICHI	2	4	-	1
MIE	-	1	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	2	3	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	1
NARA	-	-	1	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	2	1	2
OKAYAMA	-	2	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	1	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	3	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	2	2	-	-
EHIME	3	8	-	1
KOCHI	-	2	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	1	-	1
NAGASAKI	1	2	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	4	1	1
OITA	-	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	5	-	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	44	91	16	51
RATE				
Current	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.1
Previous	2.2		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS Current Cases	FILARIASIS Cumulative Cases	RABIES Current Cases	RABIES Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	2
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	3
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	4	5
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Previous	-		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY Current Cases	LEPROSY Cumulative Cases	TRACHOMA Current Cases	TRACHOMA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	183	365
AOMORI	-	-	51	123
IWATE	-	1	241	399
MIYAGI	-	-	117	218
AKITA	-	-	99	161
YAMAGATA	-	-	149	55
FUKUSHIMA	1	2	144	99
IBARAKI	-	-	55	156
TOCHIGI	-	1	364	392
GUNMA	-	1	19	61
SAITAMA	-	-	47	117
CHIBA	-	-	11	72
TOKYO	-	2	62	152
KANAGAWA	-	-	29	79
NIIGATA	-	-	23	55
TOYAMA	-	-	4	47
ISHIKAWA	-	-	25	43
FUKUI	-	-	29	60
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	50
NAGANO	-	-	7	14
GIFU	-	-	15	32
SHIZUOKA	-	-	128	159
AICHI	-	-	68	311
MIE	-	-	66	95
SHIGA	-	-	12	26
KYOTO	-	-	6	28
OSAKA	-	-	65	307
HYOGO	-	-	122	338
NARA	-	-	14	22
WAKAYAMA	-	-	54	105
TOTTORI	-	-	5	25
SHIMANE	-	-	4	14
OKAYAMA	1	1	26	87
HIROSHIMA	-	-	42	164
YAMAGUCHI	2	3	7	17
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	7	29
KAGAWA	-	-	42	51
EHIME	1	1	28	52
KOCHI	-	-	13	29
FUKUOKA	1	2	123	309
SAGA	-	-	14	24
NAGASAKI	-	-	38	138
KUMAMOTO	-	-	32	56
OITA	-	1	6	11
MIYAZAKI	2	2	27	51
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	16
TOTAL	8	18	2451	5214
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.4	158.0	112.1
Previous	0.5		125.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 21 JAN 50

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Current Cases	SYPHILIS Cumulative Cases	GONORRHEA Current Cases	GONORRHEA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	86	250	215	401
AOMORI	37	86	27	55
IWATE	13	62	22	55
MIYAGI	57	127	51	123
AKITA	23	77	34	73
YAMAGATA	39	75	32	48
FUKUSHIMA	30	80	52	109
IBARAKI	39	78	32	59
TOCHIGI	32	54	32	73
GUNMA	34	110	35	93
SAITAMA	36	101	40	92
CHIBA	64	140	56	96
TOKYO	132	293	298	698
KANAGAWA	171	377	523	885
NIIGATA	33	105	20	53
TOYAMA	10	55	12	106
ISHIKAWA	16	57	36	92
FUKUI	16	46	24	56
YAMANASHI	12	33	9	21
NAGANO	20	59	33	83
GIFU	21	50	53	171
SHIZUOKA	54	129	64	199
AICHI	120	344	127	290
MIE	38	104	46	92
SHIGA	14	53	31	78
KYOTO	43	110	47	108
OSAKA	176	426	126	276
HYOGO	125	266	145	337
NARA	24	60	66	107
WAKAYAMA	36	64	59	119
TOTTORI	22	60	27	55
SHIMANE	13	33	16	32
OKAYAMA	39	109	47	159
HIROSHIMA	92	157	178	353
YAMAGUCHI	36	82	111	262
TOKUSHIMA	13	42	13	28
KAGAWA	52	67	50	58
EHIME	21	46	27	59
KOCHI	25	59	29	67
FUKUOKA	237	730	543	1239
SAGA	26	61	52	98
NAGASAKI	102	299	38	136
KUMAMOTO	38	81	50	92
OITA	14	*49	10	* 39
MIYAZAKI	10	29	15	51
KAGOSHIMA	21	52	19	86
TOTAL	2312	* 5827	3572	*7862
RATE				
Current	149.1	125.2	230.3	169.0
Previous	155.3		191.8	

See Footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Current Cases	CHANCROID Cumulative Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Current Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	17	43	-	-
AOMORI	2	6	-	-
IWATE	-	3	-	-
MIYAGI	1	8	-	-
AKITA	1	2	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	9	-	-
IBARAKI	4	9	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	3	-	-
GUNMA	3	12	1	1
SAITAMA	3	8	-	-
CHIBA	11	14	-	-
TOKYO	24	72	3	4
KANAGAWA	43	92	1	1
NIIGATA	3	3	-	-
TOYAMA	3	13	-	-
ISHIKAWA	8	20	-	2
FUKUI	-	4	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	2	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	15	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	18	-	-
AICHI	18	36	2	2
MIE	5	12	-	-
SHIGA	5	20	-	1
KYOTO	11	29	-	3
OSAKA	28	72	1	3
HYOGO	31	56	1	4
NARA	12	22	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	14	-	1
TOTTORI	2	3	-	-
SHIMANE	1	2	-	-
OKAYAMA	14	33	-	-
HIROSHIMA	33	47	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	14	-	2
TOKUSHIMA	1	4	-	-
KAGAWA	1	2	1	1
EHIME	2	5	-	-
KOCHI	3	8	-	-
FUKUOKA	46	104	1	1
SAGA	3	6	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	13	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	2	-	-
OITA	-	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	373	864	13	28
Rate				
Current	24.0	18.6	0.8	0.6
Previous	22.6		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 21 Jan 1950	Week Ended 15 Jan 1949	Week Ended 17 Jan 1948	Cumulative Number for First 3 Weeks 1950	Cumulative Number for First 3 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 3 Weeks 1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	339	424	491	868	1058	1198
Dysentery	55	32	24	191	90	66
Typhoid Fever	83	86	133	197	299	307
Paratyphoid Fever	15	46	35	55	129	92
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	1	2
Typhus Fever	3	7	16	4	24	40
Malaria	4	21	71	21	55	141
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	120	148	87	267	280	152
Epidemic Meningitis	31	27	45	65	66	85
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	876	1286	907	2222	3030	2002
Whooping Cough	2787	1187	978	6692	2597	2093
Tuberculosis	7595	5958	5115	18093	15082	10889
Pneumonia	5481	3163	4742	13888	6980	10331
Influenza	484	32	160	764	85	307
Poliomyelitis	38	24	6	97	70	14
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	44	50	33	91	104	70
Puerperal Infection	16	28	42	51	55	77
Rabies	4	1	2	5	3	3
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	8	10	3	18	21	6
Trachoma	2451	1890	1866	5214	4090	4910
Infectious Diarrhea	-	2	N.A.	-	9	N.A.
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tsutsugamushi Disease	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.
Schistosomiasis	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.
Filariasis	2	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	N.A.
Deaths						
Diphtheria	39	43	53	107	121	131
Dysentery	12	9	9	57	44	30
Typhoid Fever	15	13	15	35	30	34
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	1	-	3	4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	1	-	4
Malaria	2	1	-	7	3	-
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	4	-	1	7	2
Epidemic Meningitis	4	5	10	12	16	17
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 21 Jan 1950	Week Ended 15 Jan 1949	Week Ended 17 Jan 1948	Cumulative Rates for First 3 Weeks 1950	Cumulative Rates for First 3 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Rates for First 3 Weeks 1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	21.9	27.3	32.0	18.7	22.7	26.0
Dysentery	3.5	2.1	1.6	4.1	1.9	1.4
Typhoid Fever	5.4	5.5	8.7	4.2	6.4	6.7
Paratyphoid Fever	1.0	3.0	2.3	1.2	2.8	2.0
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Typhus Fever	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.9
Malaria	0.3	1.4	4.6	0.5	1.2	3.1
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7.7	9.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	3.3
Epidemic Meningitis	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	56.5	82.9	59.1	47.8	65.1	43.5
Whooping Cough	179.7	76.5	63.8	143.8	55.8	45.5
Tuberculosis	489.7	384.2	333.5	388.9	324.1	236.6
Pneumonia	353.4	203.9	309.2	298.5	150.0	224.5
Influenza	31.2	2.1	10.4	16.4	1.8	6.7
Poliomyelitis	2.5	1.5	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.3
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5
Puerperal Infection	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.7
Rabies	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Trachoma	158.0	121.9	121.7	112.1	87.9	106.7
Infectious Diarrhea	-	0.1	NA	-	0.2	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tsutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.8
Dysentery	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.7
Typhoid Fever	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.3	0.0
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASE AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 3 Weeks		
	21 Jan 1950	15 Jan 1949	17 Jan 1948	1950	1949	1948
NUMBER						
Syphilis	2312	2908	3354	5827	7907	6830
Gonorrhea	3572	3028	4330	7862	7602	9060
Chancroid	373	497	766	864	1317	1741
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	13	13	16	28	32	37
RATE						
Syphilis	149.1	187.5	218.7	125.2	169.9	148.4
Gonorrhea	230.3	195.2	282.3	169.0	163.4	196.9
Chancroid	24.0	32.0	49.9	18.6	28.3	37.8
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever, tsutsugamushi disease, and schistosomiasis.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case rate or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some case or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 28 JANUARY 1950

During the fourth week, ended 28 January 1950, there were 20,033 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,455 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for last week and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases reported this week (317) was 6 percent less than in the preceding week (339). Deaths decreased from 39 to 29. The current case figure was 23 percent less than that (413) recorded for the fourth week of last year and 28 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (443). Twenty-one of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week while 19 had more. Of the six remaining prefectures, which did not change, one (Kochi) has reported no cases during either period. In addition to Kochi, another prefecture on Shikoku Island (Kagawa) also reported no cases this week, whereas the two prefectures reporting the largest numbers (22 cases each) were Hokkaido in the far north and Fukuoka in Kyushu. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.4 and 19.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.1.

Dysentery cases increased from 57 last week to 83 currently and deaths from 12 to 16. Of the total cases this week 68 (82 percent) were bacillary dysentery and the remainder (15 cases) amebic dysentery, while all but one of the deaths were from the former. This week's cases were two and a third times the number (35) recorded for the same period of last year and three and a third times that (25) for the corresponding week of 1948. Seventeen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while fifteen increased over last week, eight decreased, and six remained the same. Tokyo-to reported 22 cases this week, a fourth of the total, Gumma Prefecture had 15, and 22 additional prefectures from one to five cases each. The other 22 prefectures reported having no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.4 and 4.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.2.

There were 79 cases of typhoid fever and 12 deaths this week compared with 85 cases and 16 deaths in the preceding week. Present cases were about 25 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (107) and approximately 40 percent below those (134) in the corresponding period of 1948. There were increases over last week in 16 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 6. The remaining ten prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Cases in Tokyo-to decreased from 25 last week to 14 currently. The other cases this week occurred in 28 additional prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.1 and 4.5 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases (22) increased over last week (15). The five deaths reported this week were the first deaths to be reported this year. The present number of cases was less than half those (48 and 47 respectively) recorded for the fourth weeks of either last year or 1948. Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included 12 increases and 6 decreases, while the remaining 3 prefectures did not change. This week's cases were distributed among sixteen prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

Three cases of smallpox were reported this week, the first to be reported in the current year. There have been no deaths reported thus far. During the fourth week of last year there was one case, but in the same period of 1948 there was none. This week's cases occurred in three neighboring prefectures in northern Honshu (Miyagi, Akita, and Fukushima). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were 15 typhus fever cases reported in the present week, all from Tokyo-to. Last week there were two cases. One death was reported in each of the two periods. Cases in the fourth weeks of 1949 and 1948 numbered 3 and 19 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates as of 28 January 1950 were 1.0 and 0.3, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Incl No. 3

Malaria cases numbered 16 this week compared with only four in the preceding week. No deaths were reported currently whereas last week there were two. The present case figure was somewhat less than in the same period of last year (22) and under a third of the number (53) recorded for the corresponding week of 1948. Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while changes from last week included 12 prefectures where cases increased and 4 where they decreased. This week's cases occurred in 12 prefectures with from one to four cases each. All but one case (in Yamaguchi Prefecture) occurred in prefectures located in central and northern Honshu. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.6 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported this week. A correction was received eliminating the case reported last week, so now there is no incidence of this disease recorded for the present year. There were also no cases listed through the first four weeks of 1949 or 1948.

There were 104 cases of scarlet fever this week compared with 120 cases last week, and there was one death reported for each period. This week's cases were 20 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (130) but nearly 50 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 week (71). About a third (16) of the prefectures had decreases from last week and another third (15) increases, while three prefectures remained the same and the other twelve reported no cases during either period. Tokyo-to had 35 cases this week, or a third of the total, and 25 additional prefectures with from one to eleven cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 6.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 29 last week to 22 currently, but deaths increased from 4 to 6. There were the same number of cases this week as in the fourth week of last year, and there were 29 cases recorded for the same period of 1948. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, while thirteen prefectures decreased from last week, ten increased, and two remained the same. This week's cases were distributed among sixteen prefectures having from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.4, and the corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.3.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases reported in the current week (1,028) was 17 percent higher than in the preceding period (876). It was nearly 40 percent less than that (1,675) recorded for the fourth week of 1949 but almost 30 percent above the corresponding 1948 figure (804). Cases increased over last week in half (23) of the prefectures and decreased in 17. Of the remaining six prefectures, half have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The most notable numeric change occurred in Shizuoka Prefecture where cases increased from 34 to 108. That prefecture, along with Saitama (100 cases), Gumma (85), and Aichi (81), all located in central Honshu, accounted for over a third of this week's total cases. Thirty-eight other prefectures had from one to 61 cases each, and the remaining four reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 66.3 and 52.4 respectively.

There were 11 percent more whooping cough cases this week (3,094) than in the previous week (2,787). The current number was more than twice that (1,444) recorded for the same week of last year and over three and a third times the corresponding 1948 total (918). Over half (26) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while eighteen had fewer and two did not change. The largest numeric change was an increase of from 112 cases to 217 cases in Shizuoka Prefecture (which also reported the largest increase in measles incidence). Three other prefectures which also reported substantial numeric increases were Kanagawa, Hiroshima and Niigata (88, 64, and 61 more cases respectively this week than previously). There were no decreases of comparable size. More than a fourth of this week's total cases occurred in the four neighboring prefectures of Tokyo-to (261), Shizuoka (217), Kanagawa (201), and Saitama (170). This is the third consecutive week that this area has had a high proportion of the total whooping cough incidence. Cases in the other 42 prefectures ranged from 9 to 137. The current and cumulative case rates were 199.5 and 157.7 respectively.

The decrease in tuberculosis cases (7,345) since the previous week (7,613) was proportionately small. The percentage of total cases that are respiratory tuberculosis has remained constant since the break down in figures became available with the beginning of this year, and this week it again was 86 percent (6,326 cases of respiratory tuberculosis). The current total was 6 percent less than that (7,781) recorded for the same week of last year but 30 percent higher than in the most comparable 1948 period (5,633). More prefectures (25) had decreases from last week than had increases (21). Prefectural case figures ranged from 28 to 746. The current and cumulative case rates were 473.6 and 410.3 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (5,225) was 5 percent less than in the preceding week (5,481). It was 46 percent above the number (3,591) recorded for the fourth week of last year and 24 percent greater than that (4,218) for the same period of 1948. (See attached chart) Cases decreased from last week in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures and increased in 17. Four prefectures with particularly large numeric decreases (from 88 to 56 fewer cases than previously) were Iwate, Fukuoka, Ibaraki, and Shimane. There were comparable increases in Shizuoka, Kumamoto, Kagawa, and Nagano. Between a fifth and a fourth of all this week's cases were in the four prefectures of Saitama (348 cases), Aichi (306), Hokkaido (275), and Tokyo-to (262). The remainder occurred in the 42 other prefectures, each with from 31 to 216 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 336.9 and 308.1 respectively.

There were more than twice as many influenza cases reported this week (1,032) as in the preceding week (484). During the same week of last year there were only 59 cases and in the corresponding 1948 week 98 cases. (See attached chart) Half (23) of the prefectures had increases over last week, eleven decreases, and twelve reported no cases during either period. Osaka Prefecture reported the largest numeric change, an increase from 16 to 300 cases, and cases in neighboring Hyogo increased from 4 to 119. Four other prefectures with lesser increases (from 49 to 31 more cases this week than last week) were Okayama, Kagawa, Shiga, and Fukui. The most marked numeric decrease occurred in Aichi Prefecture, from 240 cases to 151. Well over half of all cases this week were in Osaka, Aichi and Hyogo, and the remainder was in 25 additional prefectures with from one to 80 cases each. Reports from northern Japan continue to show almost no incidence of this disease. The current and cumulative case rates were 66.5 and 29.0 respectively.

The number of poliomyelitis cases remained about the same this week (37) as in the preceding week (38). There were 31 cases in the fourth week of last year and 8 in the same period of 1948. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases of this disease for at least two weeks. Thirteen prefectures had decreases from last week, ten increases, and the remaining one did not change. Miyazaki Prefecture had eleven cases this week and Miyagi and Tokyo-to each had six cases. Twelve other prefectures had one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.2 respectively.

Tetanus cases (21) decreased by about a half since last week (44). They numbered 31 and 24 respectively during the fourth weeks of 1949 and 1948. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in about half (22) of the prefectures. Changes from last week included thirteen decreases and seven increases, while four prefectures stayed the same. This week's cases were distributed among seventeen prefectures having from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.8 respectively.

There were 23 cases of puerperal infection reported this week compared with 16 cases last week. About the same number as at present were recorded for the fourth week of last year (22), and the number for the same period of 1948 (31) was somewhat higher. Twenty prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, while fourteen increased over last week, ten decreased, and the other two remained the same. Cases in the present week occurred in eighteen prefectures, each with one or two cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.2 respectively.

There was one rabies case reported this week, by Saitama Prefecture. Last week there were four cases. One case was also recorded for the fourth week of last year while in the same period of 1948 there was none. The current and cumulative case rates as of 28 January 1950 were both 0.1.

Thirteen cases of leprosy were reported in the present week whereas there were eight cases last week. Cases in the fourth weeks of 1949 and 1948 numbered 18 and 9 respectively. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while changes from last week included increases in nine prefectures and decreases in six. Current cases were reported by nine prefectures having from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.5 respectively.

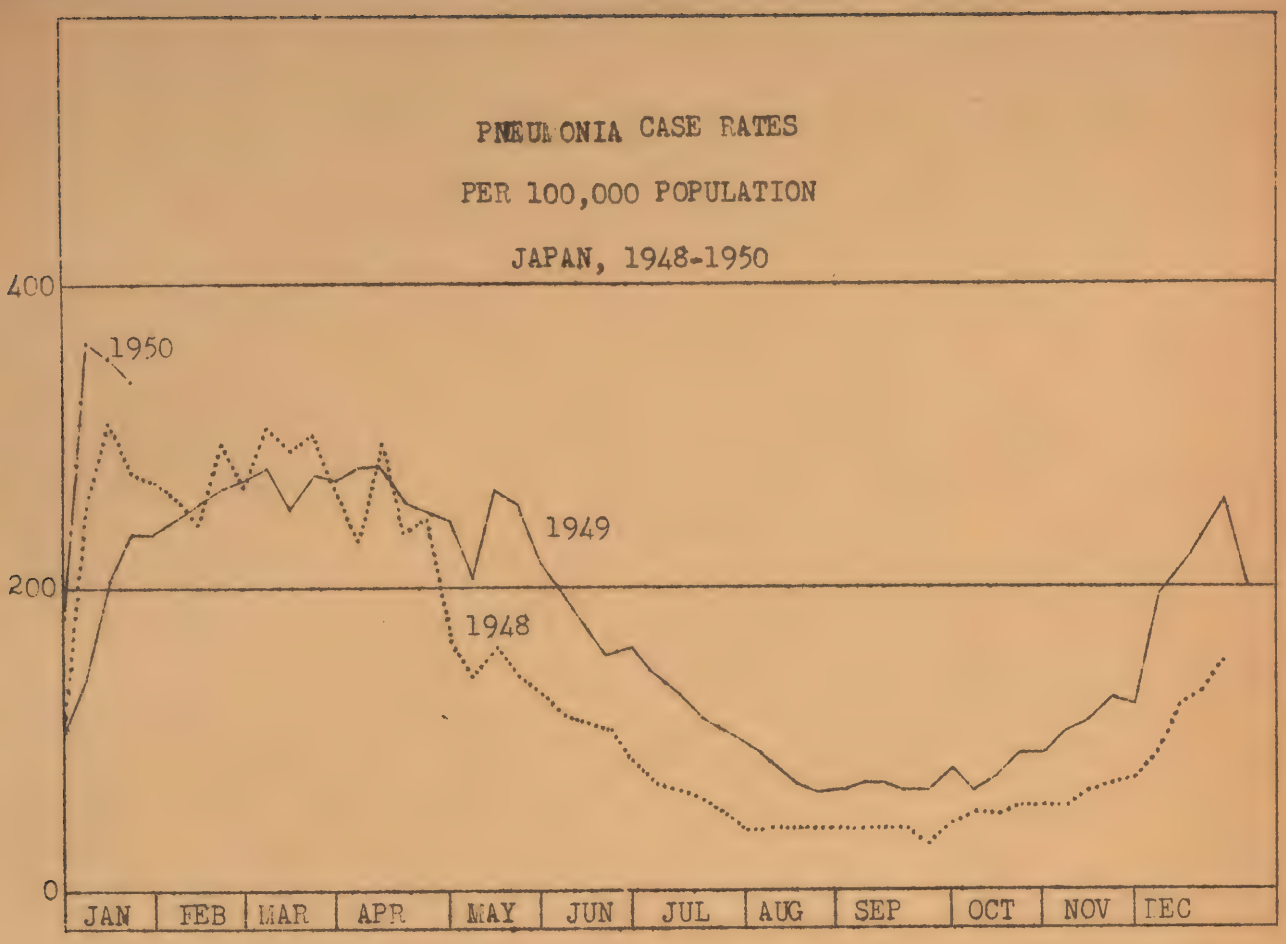
Trachoma cases decreased 37 percent, from 2,451 last week to 1,544 in the present week. This week's figure was over 30 percent below those recorded in the fourth weeks of either last year (2,273) or 1948 (2,232). Cases decreased from last week in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures and increased in 17. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero in one instance to 173. The current and cumulative case rates were 99.6 and 108.9 respectively.

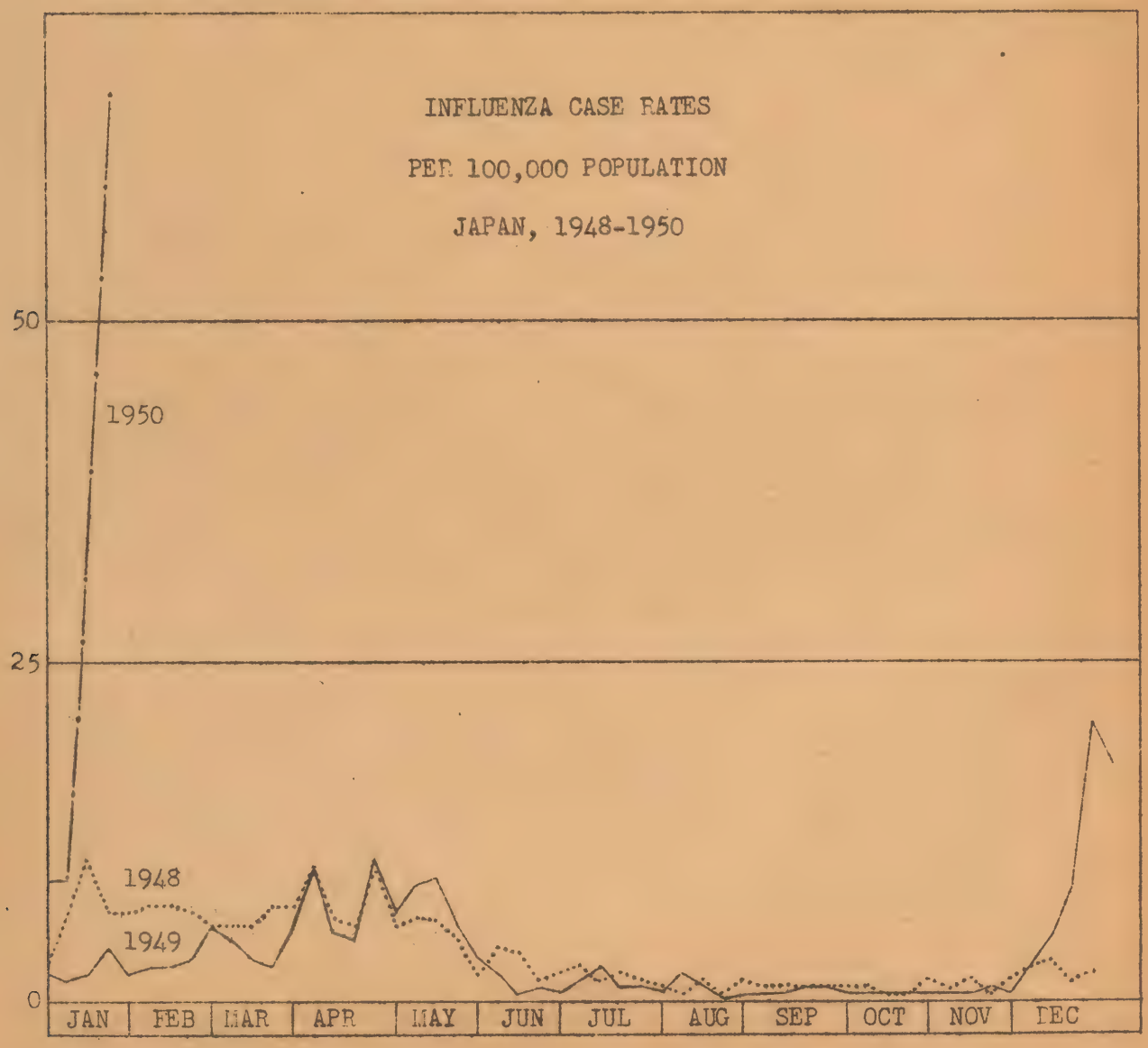
The six cases of schistosomiasis that were reported this week were the first cases to be reported since the inclusion of this disease at the beginning of this year. Four of the cases occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture and the other two in Yamanashi. There are no figures available for last year or 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.1 respectively.

Three filariasis cases were reported in the present week whereas there were two cases last week. The current cases were in Chiba, Yamanashi, and Ehime Prefectures. No figures are available for either 1949 or 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were no cases recorded for any of these diseases during the fourth weeks of either last year or 1948.

There were 6,092 cases of the four venereal diseases reported this week compared with 6,270 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,417 and 8,241 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,285 and 11,147; chancroid, 377 and 1,241; and lymphogranuloma venereum 13 and 41. The current total for syphilis was higher than lastweek's (2,312), while the number of gonorrhea cases was lower than in the preceding period (3,572). Chancroid remained nearly the same as last week (373), and lymphogranuloma venereum did not change. All totals for this week were lower than those recorded for the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,751 cases of syphilis, 3,896 cases of gonorrhea, 626 cases of chancroid, and 17 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 155.8 and 132.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 211.8 and 179.7; chancroid, 24.3 and 20.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.8 and 0.7.


PNEUMONIA CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION
JAPAN, 1948-1950
400
200
0
1950
1949
1948
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC


INFLUENZA CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION
JAPAN, 1948-1950
50
25
0
1950
1948
1949
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 28 JAN. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	5	*71	*12	3	1	*6	2
AOMORI	6	1	32	5	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	2	29	7	-	-	3	2
MIYAGI	11	1	39	4	4	-	6	-
AKITA	10	-	38	3	2	2	5	3
YAMAGATA	5	1	11	1	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	1	22	4	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	-	12	-	4	-	9	1
TOCHIGI	3	-	*10	* 1	1	-	*2	*-
SAITAMA	5	-	20	-	1	1	13	8
GUNMA	3	-	13	-	15	3	21	6
CHIBA	6	-	18	2	1	-	5	6
TOKYO	18	4	84	8	22	6	70	16
KANAGAWA	11	2	40	4	5	1	11	2
NIIGATA	17	-	54	4	2	-	11	4
TOYAMA	4	-	24	2	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	4	-	19	3	2	-	35	-
FUKUI	4	-	7	1	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	6	1	17	1	-	-	1	-
GIFU	2	1	11	3	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	7	-	16	1	-	-	5	5
AICHI	4	-	17	*1	-	-	*4	-
MIE	1	1	9	1	1	-	6	2
SHIGA	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	12	2	22	3	1	-	9	3
OSAKA	12	3	44	11	3	-	4	-
HYOGO	6	-	39	4	4	1	12	4
NARA	1	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	6	-	26	2	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	1	37	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	44	3	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	10	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	--	1	-	1	1
EHIME	6	-	20	3	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	22	-	94	8	4	1	11	2
SAGA	6	-	18	1	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	16	1	42	4	2	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	9	-	14	-	1	-	2	-
OITA	6	1	29	4	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	12	-	48	7	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	25	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	317	29	*1183	*131	83	16	*272	*72
RATE								
Current	20.4	1.9	19.1	2.1	5.4	1.0	4.4	1.2
Previous	21.9	2.5			3.5	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	11	*3	-	1	1	1
AOMORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
IWATE	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	5	-	2	-	7	-
AKITA	1	-	4	4	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	8	-	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	1	5	2	-	1	-	1
TOCHIGI	2	1	4	1	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	3	-	6	-	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	-	10	4	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	3	1	10	2	-	-	3	-
TOKYO	14	3	73	10	2	3	22	3
KANAGAWA	4	-	13	1	1	-	3	-
NIIGATA	1	1	4	2	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	1	2	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	1	8	2	1	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	4	-	6	-	1	-	3	-
AICHI	4	-	8	2	2	-	2	-
MIE	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	1	1	6	2	1	-	3	-
OSAKA	4	-	8	1	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	3	-	12	1	1	-	3	-
NARA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1	11	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	3	-	7	1	2	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	*6	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	79	12	*278	*48	22	5	77	5
RATE								
Current	5.1	0.8	4.5	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.1
Previous	5.4	1.0			1.0	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	15	1	16	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	3	-	15	1	*18	2
RATE								
Current	0.2	-	0.0	-	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Previous	-	-			0.2	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA Current Cases	Current Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	1	-	3	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	3	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	4	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	3	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	3
TOTAL	16	-	37	7
RATE				
Current	1.0	-	0.6	0.1
Previous	0.3	0.1		

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER Current Cases	SCARLET FEVER Current Deaths	SCARLET FEVER Cumulative Cases	SCARLET FEVER Cumulative Deaths	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Current Cases	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Current Deaths	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cumulative Cases	EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	19	-	-	-	*4	2
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	6	-	-	1	3	1
MIYAGI	-	-	6	-	2	-	4	1
AKITA	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	3	-	1	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
GUMMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	-	5	1	2	2	3	2
CHIBA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	35	1	112	1	5	-	21	4
KANAGAWA	11	-	28	-	1	2	4	2
NIIGATA	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
NAGANO	6	-	18	-	1	-	2	-
GIFU	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
AICHI	5	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	6	-	24	-	-	-	2	-
OSAKA	7	-	29	-	1	-	5	-
HYOGO	3	-	16	-	1	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	104	1	371	2	22	6	*85	18
RATE								
Current	6.7	0.1	6.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.3
Previous	7.7	0.1			2.0	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	33	98	68	279
AOMORI	3	26	30	134
IWATE	15	53	23	161
MIYAGI	15	61	31	136
AKITA	3	31	49	167
YAMAGATA	7	27	25	87
FUKUSHIMA	23	85	102	315
IBARAKI	6	16	95	296
TOCHIGI	25	62	60	138
GUNMA	85	275	76	236
SAITAMA	100	299	170	671
CHIBA	6	15	51	162
TOKYO	24	82	261	837
KANAGAWA	29	75	201	494
NIIGATA	61	117	93	223
TOYAMA	2	62	127	402
ISHIKAWA	4	9	31	153
FUKUI	2	42	18	119
YAMANASHI	10	33	21	56
NAGANO	37	183	84	227
GIFU	32	66	28	83
SHIZUOKA	108	239	217	476
AICHI	81	373	66	283
MIE	12	54	58	172
SHIGA	4	7	41	156
KYOTO	2	9	36	153
OSAKA	9	9	91	263
HYOGO	4	25	109	268
NARA	-	-	15	50
WAKAYAMA	-	1	23	86
TOTTORI	-	-	9	32
SHIMANE	-	4	31	87
OKAYAMA	2	10	32	84
HIROSHIMA	11	43	137	308
YAMAGUCHI	1	6	33	111
TOKUSHIMA	16	114	35	197
KAGAWA	50	139	63	208
EHIME	42	125	48	182
KOCHI	43	87	32	77
FUKUOKA	14	93	97	434
SAGA	3	12	37	87
NAGASAKI	19	42	60	155
KUMAMOTO	27	49	86	259
OITA	1	4	35	126
MIYAZAKI	17	25	32	81
KAGOSHIMA	40	63	27	75
TOTAL	1,028	3,250	3,094	9,786
Rate				
Current	66.3	52.4	199.5	157.7
Previous	56.5		179.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	593	1914	275	973
AOMORI	179	477	105	385
IWATE	83	392	81	419
MIYAGI	184	605	99	419
AKITA	168	446	81	339
YAMAGATA	130	306	71	204
FUKUSHIMA	143	398	115	453
IBARAKI	75	276	105	440
TOCHIGI	95	209	140	402
GUNMA	98	324	192	680
SAITAMA	162	862	348	1347
CHIBA	102	370	86	336
TOKYO	746	2548	262	1069
KANAGAWA	222	896	216	730
NIIGATA	199	586	154	532
TOYAMA	124	479	84	543
ISHIKAWA	132	490	58	235
FUKUI	94	262	57	203
YAMANASHI	39	124	49	137
NAGANO	153	560	201	656
GIFU	136	395	101	315
SHIZUOKA	146	433	197	489
AICHI	216	1389	306	1021
MIE	141	575	84	348
SHIGA	56	233	93	359
KYOTO	181	537	57	232
OSAKA	348	1179	83	439
HYOGO	223	1034	108	455
NARA	28	143	31	123
WAKAYAMA	53	248	62	197
TOTTORI	59	171	40	138
SHIMANE	54	337	38	276
OKAYAMA	103	428	129	431
HIROSHIMA	159	*717	113	408
YAMAGUCHI	135	423	80	237
TOKUSHIMA	49	200	46	246
KAGAWA	143	221	160	300
EHIME	126	393	115	439
KOCHI	52	250	68	181
FUKUOKA	366	1274	107	586
SAGA	121	396	44	208
NAGASAKI	210	548	66	268
KUMAMOTO	133	301	145	325
OITA	75	255	39	143
MIYAZAKI	132	448	71	262
KAGOSHIMA	179	404	63	185
TOTAL	7345	*25456	5225	19113
RATE				
Current	473.6	410.3	336.9	308.1
Previous	489.7		353.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Current Cases	POLIOMYELITIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	14	-	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	6	16
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	4
IBARAKI	-	-	-	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	1
GUMMA	7	20	1	3
SAITAMA	1	2	-	7
CHIBA	1	1	-	1
TOKYO	14	18	6	18
KANAGAWA	19	21	2	4
NIIGATA	1	8	-	-
TOYAMA	17	22	1	3
ISHIKAWA	10	10	1	2
FUKUI	34	42	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	3	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	2	2	1	1
SHIZUOKA	-	1	2	7
AICHI	151	400	-	2
MIE	-	1	-	2
SHIGA	48	55	-	-
KYOTO	33	59	-	-
OSAKA	300	328	-	1
HYOGO	119	126	-	1
NARA	21	49	-	-
WAKAYAMA	14	33	-	1
TOTTORI	7	35	1	1
SHIMANE	48	102	-	-
OKAYAMA	80	172	1	4
HIROSHIMA	-	6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	11	32	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	18	-	-
KAGAWA	46	46	-	1
EHIME	14	94	1	4
KOCHI	-	4	-	1
FUKUOKA	30	62	-	5
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	1	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	2	-	5
OITA	-	2	1	2
MIYAZAKI	1	4	11	29
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	1,032	1,796	37	134
RATE				
Current	66.5	29.0	2.4	2.2
Previous	31.2		2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES Current Cases	RABIES Cumulative Cases	TETANUS Current Cases	TETANUS Cumulative Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Current Cases	PUERPERAL INFECTION Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	3	2	6
AOMORI	-	-	1	3	1	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	-	-	1	2	-	2
AKITA	-	-	-	1	1	7
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1	1	2
IBARAKI	-	-	2	7	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	2	-	2
GUNMA	-	-	1	12	1	1
SAITAMA	1	1	2	4	-	8
CHIBA	-	2	1	3	-	1
TOKYO	-	-	1	8	2	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	4	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	6
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	1	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	3	1	3
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	7	1	3
AICHI	-	-	-	4	1	2
MIE	-	-	-	1	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	3	1	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	1	2	3
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	3	-	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	2	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	2	1	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	1	3	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	8	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	2	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	3	-	1	1	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	5	-	1
OITA	-	-	-	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	5	1	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1	2	2
TOTAL	1	6	21	112	23	74
RATE						
Current	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.2
Previous	0.3		2.8		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY Current Cases	LEPROSY Cumulative Cases	TRACHOMA Current Cases	TRACHOMA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	173	538
AOMORI	-	-	75	198
IWATE	1	2	18	417
MIYAGI	-	-	52	270
AKITA	-	-	33	194
YAMAGATA	1	1	22	77
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	22	121
IBARAKI	-	-	45	201
TOCHIGI	1	2	6	398
GUMMA	4	5	50	111
SAITAMA	1	1	29	146
CHIBA	-	-	10	82
TOKYO	-	2	51	203
KANAGAWA	-	-	38	117
NIIGATA	-	-	33	88
TOYAMA	-	-	41	88
ISHIKAWA	-	-	29	72
FUKUI	1	1	12	72
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	58
NAGANO	-	-	15	29
GIFU	1	1	14	46
SHIZUOKA	-	-	33	192
AICHI	-	-	56	367
MIE	-	-	10	105
SHIGA	-	-	2	28
KYOTO	-	-	18	46
OSAKA	-	-	49	356
HYOGO	-	-	66	404
NARA	-	-	12	34
WAKAYAMA	-	-	27	132
TOTTORI	-	-	10	35
SHIMANE	-	-	9	23
OKAYAMA	-	1	46	133
HIROSHIMA	-	-	54	218
YAMAGUCHI	-	3	27	44
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	-	29
KAGAWA	-	-	71	122
EHIME	-	1	13	65
KOCHI	-	-	34	63
FUKUOKA	-	2	121	430
SAGA	-	-	5	29
NAGASAKI	-	-	45	183
KUMAMOTO	2	2	29	85
OITA	-	1	7	18
MIYAZAKI	-	2	20	71
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	20
TOTAL	13	31	1544	6758
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.5	99.6	108.9
Previous	0.5		158.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Current Cases	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Cumulative Cases	FILARIASIS Current Cases	FILARIASIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2	1	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	2
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	4	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	1
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	3	5
RATE				
Current	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Previous	-		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 28 Jan 1950	Week Ended 22 Jan 1949	Week Ended 24 Jan 1948	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1950	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1948
Cases						
Diptheria	317	413	443	1183	1471	1641
Dysentery	83	35	25	272	125	91
Typhoid Fever	79	107	134	278	406	441
Paratyphoid Fever	22	48	47	77	177	139
Smallpox	3	1	-	3	2	2
Typhus Fever	15	3	19	18	27	59
Malaria	16	22	53	37	77	194
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	104	130	71	371	410	223
Epidemic Meningitis	22	22	29	85	88	114
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1028	1675	804	3250	4705	2806
Whooping Cough	3094	1444	918	9786	4041	3011
Tuberculosis	7345	7781	5633	25456	22863	16522
Pneumonia	5225	3591	4218	19113	10571	14549
Influenza	1032	59	98	1796	144	405
Poliomyelitis	37	31	8	134	101	22
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	21	31	24	112	135	94
Puerperal Infection	23	22	31	74	77	108
Rabies	1	1	-	6	4	3
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	13	18	9	31	39	15
Trachoma	1544	2273	2232	6758	6363	7142
Infectious Diarrhea	-	-	NA	-	9	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-
Isutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosamiasis	6	NA	NA	6	NA	NA
Filariasis	3	NA	NA	5	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diptheria	29	57	65	131	178	196
Dysentery	16	8	8	72	52	38
Typhoid Fever	12	10	12	48	40	46
Paratyphoid Fever	5	1	3	5	4	7
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	1	-	1	2	-	5
Malaria	-	1	-	7	4	-
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	-	2	9	2
Epidemic Meningitis	6	4	6	18	20	23
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended 28 Jan 1950	22 Jan 1949	24 Jan 1948	Cumulative Rates for First 4 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.4	26.6	28.9	19.1	23.7	26.7
Dysentery	5.4	2.3	1.6	4.4	2.0	1.5
Typhoid fever	5.1	6.9	8.7	4.5	6.5	7.2
Paratyphoid fever	1.4	3.1	3.1	1.2	2.9	2.3
Smallpox	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.0
Malaria	1.0	1.4	3.5	0.6	1.2	3.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	6.7	8.4	4.6	6.0	6.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	66.3	108.0	52.4	52.4	75.8	45.7
Whooping cough	199.5	93.1	59.8	157.7	65.1	49.1
Tuberculosis	473.6	501.7	367.2	410.3	368.5	269.3
Pneumonia	336.9	231.5	275.0	308.1	170.4	237.1
Influenza	66.5	3.8	6.4	29.0	2.3	6.6
Poliomyelitis	2.4	2.0	0.5	2.2	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5
Puerperal infection	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.8
Rabies	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Trachoma	99.6	146.6	145.5	108.9	102.6	116.4
Infectious diarrhea	-	-	N.A.	-	0.1	N.A.
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.
Schistosomiasis	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Filariasis	0.2	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Deaths						
Diphtheria	1.9	3.7	4.2	2.1	2.9	3.2
Dysentery	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Typhoid fever	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Paratyphoid fever	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 January 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Current Cases	SYPHILIS Cumulative Cases	GONORRHEA Current Cases	GONORRHEA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	173	423	263	664
AOMORI	30	116	50	105
IWATE	18	80	23	78
MIYAGI	55	182	60	183
AKITA	25	102	11	84
YAMAGATA	38	113	18	66
FUKUSHIMA	24	104	41	150
IBARAKI	31	109	15	74
TOCHIGI	40	94	53	126
GUNMA	27	137	21	114
SAITAMA	41	142	45	137
CHIBA	44	184	35	131
TOKYO	181	474	313	1011
KANAGAWA	168	545	487	1372
NIIGATA	45	150	24	77
TOYAMA	21	76	32	138
ISHIKAWA	28	85	40	132
FUKUI	8	54	34	90
YAMANASHI	11	44	8	29
NAGANO	37	96	34	117
GIFU	11	61	72	243
SHIZUOKA	37	166	55	254
AICHI	62	406	84	374
MIE	52	156	22	114
SHIGA	35	88	17	95
KYOTO	91	201	92	200
OSAKA	195	621	143	419
HYOGO	126	392	148	485
NARA	10	70	33	140
WAKAYAMA	33	97	34	153
TOTTORI	14	74	8	63
SHIMANE	1	34	2	34
OKAYAMA	35	144	61	220
HIROSHIMA	55	212	138	491
YAMAGUCHI	36	118	107	369
TOKUSHIMA	16	58	17	45
KAGAWA	6	*70	5	63
EHIME	24	70	25	84
KOCHI	16	75	20	87
FUKUOKA	236	966	300	1539
SAGA	49	110	48	146
NAGASAKI	132	431	130	266
KUMAMOTO	47	128	49	141
OITA	27	76	23	62
MIYAZAKI	14	43	14	65
KAGOSHIMA	12	64	31	117
TOTAL	2,417	*8,241	3,285	11,147
RATE				
Current	155.8	132.8	211.8	179.7
Previous	149.1		230.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES
WEEK ENDED 28 JAN. 1950

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Current Cases	CHANCROID Cumulative Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Current Cases	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	27	70	-	-
AOMORI	4	10	-	-
IWATE	5	8	-	-
MIYAGI	4	12	-	-
AKITA	-	2	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	2	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	11	-	-
IBARAKI	3	12	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	6	-	-
GUNMA	2	14	-	1
SAITAMA	5	13	-	-
CHIBA	3	17	-	-
TOKYO	30	102	1	5
KANAGAWA	70	162	-	1
NIIGATA	2	5	-	-
TOYAMA	6	19	1	1
ISHIKAWA	6	26	2	4
FUKUI	3	7	-	1
YAMANASHI	2	4	-	-
NAGANO	2	2	-	-
GIFU	3	18	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	19	-	-
AICHI	12	48	-	2
MIE	1	13	-	-
SHIGA	3	23	-	1
KYOTO	25	54	4	7
OSAKA	42	114	-	3
HYOGO	15	71	-	4
NARA	7	29	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	22	2	3
TOTTORI	3	6	-	-
SHIMANE	-	2	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	44	-	-
HIROSHIMA	9	56	1	2
YAMAGUCHI	5	19	-	2
TOKUSHIMA	1	5	-	-
KAGAWA	-	2	-	1
EHIME	2	7	-	-
KOCHI	1	9	-	-
FUKUOKA	26	130	2	3
SAGA	2	8	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	20	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	7	-	-
OITA	6	7	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	3	-	-
TOTAL	377	1241	13	41
RATE				
Current	24.3	20.0	0.8	0.7
Previous	24.0		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended 28 Jan 1950	Week Ended 22 Jan 1949	Week Ended 24 Jan 1948	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1950	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 4 Weeks 1948
NUMBER						
SYPHILIS	2417	3751	3687	8241	11658	10517
GONORRHEA	3285	3896	4889	11147	11498	13949
CHANCROID	377	626	899	1241	1943	2640
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	13	17	9	41	49	46
RATES						
SYPHILIS	155.8	241.9	240.4	132.8	187.9	171.4
GONORRHEA	211.8	251.2	318.7	179.7	185.3	227.3
CHANCROID	24.3	40.4	58.6	20.0	31.3	43.0
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever and tsutsugamushi disease.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 28 JANUARY 1950

During the four weeks ended 28 January 1950 the twelve 1/ acute communicable diseases included in this digest, for which reports on deaths as well as cases are available, accounted for 2,324 cases and 285 deaths. The numbers of cases and deaths were each more than one-third below the December total (3,582 and 436 respectively). In a comparison of rates 2/ with last month, seven diseases (diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and scarlet fever) were lower, while typhus fever and epidemic meningitis were higher. As compared with January 1949, the rate for epidemic meningitis was the same, for dysentery it was higher, while rates for the other seven diseases were all lower. The rate for smallpox (less than 0.1) was the same in January 1950 and in January and December 1949, while there were no cases of cholera or plague during any of those periods. A preliminary revision of the all-Japan totals and rates for January and December 1949 has been made for purposes of comparison throughout this digest. However, the prefectural rates for December 1949 have not been revised and are the same as were published in last month's report.

The diphtheria case rate this month (19.1) was 18 percent below the December rate (23.2) and the death rate decreased in about the same proportion, from 2.5 to 2.1. The current case rate was 20 percent less than that (23.8) recorded for the same month of last year and 30 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (27.4). It was the lowest 3/ rate recorded for January in any year since 1900 when monthly rates first became available. There were lower rates this month than last month in 34 prefectures and higher in 11, while the one remaining prefecture had the same rate for both months. Over half (24) of the prefectures had rates within 50 percent of the national rate, 11 were more than 50 percent higher, and the same number were as much lower. The rate in Miyazaki Prefecture (59.0) was over three times the national average, while at the other extreme, the rate in Kagawa (2.8) was only 15 percent of the national.

Of the 272 case of dysentery this month, nearly 90 percent (242) were designated as bacillary dysentery and the remainder (30) as amebic dysentery. The current case rate for all dysentery (4.4) was one-fifth below the December rate (5.5) and the death rate also decreased, from 1.8 to 1.2. The case rate this month was twice the rate (2.2) in the same month of last year and nearly three times that (1.6) in January 1948. There were decreases from last month in 29 prefectures and increases in 13, while the four remaining prefectures reported no cases either month. The most notable increase occurred in Ishikawa where the rate rose from 2.2 to 48.1, eleven times the national average. Rates in Gumma (16.9) and Tokyo-to (16.7) were nearly four times as high. On the other hand, 17 prefectures had rates less than half the average and 11 additional prefectures had no cases at all.

The typhoid fever case rate (4.5) dropped more than 25 percent from last month (6.2), while the death rate rose from 0.7 to 0.8. The current case rate was the lowest 3/ ever recorded for January. It was one-third lower than the rate (6.8) in the same month last year and more than a third below the corresponding 1948 rate (7.2). Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported decreased from last month, while 15 reported increases. Of the remaining two, which did not change, one had no cases either month. Six prefectures reported no cases this month, and an additional eight had rates less than 50 percent of the national average. Tokyo-to had a rate (17.4) nearly four times as high as the national, and rates in Kochi (10.4) and Shimane (10.0) were more than double.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever decreased from 1.6 last month to 1.2 currently while the death rate (0.1) remained the same. This month's case rate was the lowest 3/ ever recorded for January. It was less than half the corresponding monthly rates in 1949 or 1948 (2.8 and 2.5 respectively). Rates decreased from last month in 21 prefectures and increased in 17, while 8 prefectures reported no cases either month. Altogether there were 19 prefectures reporting no cases in January, and three others with rates less than 50 percent of the national. At the other extreme, rates in Miyagi (5.7) and Tokyo-to (5.3) were more than four times the national, and rates in Toyama (3.9) and Miyazaki (3.7) more than three times as high.

Three smallpox cases were reported this month but no deaths compared with one case and one death last month. There were two cases in both January 1949 and 1948. Rates in all instances were less than 0.1. The current cases occurred in three

adjoining prefectures in northern Honshu, Miyagi, Akita, and Fukushima.

The typhus fever case rate rose from 0.2 in December to 0.3 in January. There were two current deaths, with a rate of less than 0.1, as compared with none previously. The current case rate was below that (0.4) recorded for January 1949 and well below the corresponding 1948 rate (1.0). Sixteen of the current cases occurred in Tokyo-to, the remaining two in Fukushima and Shimane Prefectures.

The case rate for malaria this month (0.6) was about half the rate (1.1) in the preceding month, while the death rate (0.1) did not change. The present case rate was 60 percent below the rate (1.5) for January of last year and more than 80 percent below the rate (3.4) for the same month of 1948. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported decreases from last month, 11 increases, and 2 the same rate for both months. There have been no cases reported for two or more months in the remaining 11 prefectures. Shiga prefecture continued to have the highest rate (5.9) although it was less than a third as high as last month's rate (20.1). Toyama, second highest with 3.9, had a current rate four times its December rate (1.0). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported no cases this month.

No cases of or deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported in January. In December there were 3 cases and 2 deaths, in January of last year one case and 3 deaths, and in January 1948 no cases and 2 deaths.

Scarlet fever decreased 18 percent, from 7.3 last month to 6.0. Deaths were less than 0.1 both months. The present case rate was somewhat below the January rate for last year (6.7) but over 50 percent above the corresponding 1948 rate (3.8). Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures had rates that were lower in January than in December, and 14 had larger rates. Of the two remaining prefectures, Kagoshima has reported no cases in five months and Saga in three. Tottori, Tokushima, Ehime and Oita also reported no cases this month. Tokyo-to (26.7) and Shiga (23.7) reported rates about four times as high as the national average, and rates in Kyoto and Kanagawa were between two and a half and three times the national.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis rose from 1.0 in December to 1.4 in January, but the death rate (0.3) remained the same. The current case rate was the same as in January of last year but one-third below the rate (2.1) for the same month of 1948. Rates increased over last month in 21 prefectures, decreased in 16, and remained the same in 1, while 8 prefectures have had no cases for two or more months. Altogether, 19 prefectures reported no cases in January. On the other hand, the rate in Yamagata Prefecture (5.8) was over four times as high as the national and that in Tokyo-to (5.0) over three and a half times. Only twelve prefectures reported rates within a range of fifty percent plus or minus the national.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The sixteen additional diseases 4/ included herein, for which comparative 1949 data are available, accounted for 66,573 cases, 18 percent fewer than last month (81,008). Seven diseases (tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, tetanus, anthrax, leprosy, trachoma, and infectious disrrhea) had lower rates in January than in December. The rate for influenza rose sharply, and there were also rises for measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia. Rates for puerperal infection and rabies were the same both months, while there were no cases of dengue fever either month. There were seven diseases (measles, tetanus, puerperal infection, anthrax, leprosy, infectious diarrhea, and dengue fever) with rates lower currently than in January of last year, six (whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, poliomyelitis, and trachoma) with higher rates, and one (rabies) with the same rate. There were no cases of yellow fever or glanders in January 1950 or in January or December 1949.

The case rate for measles this month (52.6) was almost 10 percent higher than in December (48.2). It was approximately one-third lower than in January of last year (80.1) but about 10 percent higher than in January 1948 (46.8). Case rates increased over last month in 25 prefectures and decreased in 20, while Nara Prefecture reported no cases either month. Outstanding increases occurred in Kagawa (65.3 to 192.4), Tokushima (44.0 to 169.6), and Kochi (19.1 to 129.8). The rate in Ehime the only other prefecture in Shikoku, also rose. The only decrease of comparable magnitude, from 248.3 to 74.1, occurred in Fukui. Nineteen prefectures had rates

within a range of 50 percent plus or minus the national, while 17 prefectures, including Nara and Tottori with no cases reported, were below this range, and 10 were above. The rate in Gumma Prefecture (221.0) was over four times as high, and the rates in Saitama (181.3), Kagawa, and Tokushima over three times. High rates were concentrated in two areas, one in central Honshu, the other on the Island of Shikoku.

The current whooping cough rate (157.7) was nearly 20 percent higher than last month's (133.2). It was over twice as high as the January rate last year (70.2) and over three times the corresponding 1948 rate (51.0). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported increases over December, the remainder decreases. The greatest increase, from 325.4 to 520.7, occurred in Toyama Prefecture, with large increases also occuring in Kagawa, Tokushima, and Kanagawa. Decreases of comparable magnitude occurred in Tottori and Yamanashi. All but ten prefectures were within a 50 percent range of the national average. Of the six which were higher, Toyama was over three times the national and Saitama (406.9) more than double. Of the four which were more than 50 percent below, Kagoshima (54.9) was lowest with a rate about one-third the national.

The tuberculosis rate this month (410.1) was 15 percent lower than last month's (484.6). It was slightly higher than in January of last year (390.7) and 40 percent above the rate (292.4) for the same month of 1948. Rates decreased from last month in 34 prefectures and increased in 12. Forty prefectures were within a 50 percent range of the national average. Three (Ishikawa, Toyama, and Hokkaido) were higher and three (Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Yamanashi) lower. Of the 25,444 cases of tuberculosis reported this month, 86 percent (21,973 cases) were respiratory tuberculosis.

The January case rate for pneumonia (308.0) was nearly 40 percent higher than the December rate (222.2). It was about two-thirds above the rate (182.7) in January last year, and about a fourth over the rate (243.6) for the same month of 1948. All but 5 prefectures reported increases over last month. Greatest increases occurred in Saitama (524.9 to 816.9), Kagawa (128.5 to 415.3), and Aichi (123.4 to 409.2). The most nearly comparable decrease was in Toyama (911.8 to 703.3). Forty prefectures reported rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Four prefectures were above this range, of which one (Saitama) had a rate more than two and a half times above. Two prefectures on Kyushu, Oita, and Kagoshima, were below the 50 percent rage. [illegible]

The current influenza rate (29.6) was more than twice that (13.0) recorded for December. It was nearly 13 times the rate (2.3) in January of 1949 and four and a half times that (6.6) for the corresponding period of 1948. Over half (26) of the prefectures had current rates higher than in December, 11 had lower, and one remained the same. Eight prefectures have reported no cases of influenza for two or more months. The most pronounced increases occurred in the prefectures of Aichi (from 4.8 to 160.3), Nara (2.7 to 149.5), and Osaka (8.2 to 120.7). There was a large variation in prefectural rates. Ten prefectures reported no cases, and an additional 18 had rates less than 50 percent of the national, while 11 had rates more than 50 percent above. Rates in Aichi and Nara were more than five times the national, and the rates in Shimane, Okayama, and Osaka were between four and five times as high.

The case rate for poliomyelitis decreased from 2.5 in December to 2.2 in the present month. The January rate was more than a third above that (1.6) for the same month of last year and over five times the rate (0.4) for the corresponding period of 1948. There were increases over last month in 20 prefectures, decreases in 19, and no change in 2, while 5 prefectures have had no cases for two to four months. For th third successive month the majority of poliomyelitis cases has been in Miyazaki Prefecture, whose January rate (35.6) was 16 times as high as the national. Second highest in January was Miyagi with a rate (13.0) about 6 times the national. Fourteen prefectures reported no cases in January, and nine more had rates less than half the national average.

The case rate for tetanus (1.8) was about 20 percent lower than either the rate last month (2.3) or last January (2.2), and about the same as the rate in January 1949 (1.7). A majority (28) of the prefectures reported decreases from last month,

half as many (14) reported increases, while of the remaining four which did not change, two had no cases either month. Thirteen prefectures reported no cases in January. At the other extreme, the rate in Gumma (9.6) was over five times the national average and the rate in Ehime (7.0) nearly four times.

The puerperal infection case rate (1.2) was the same this month as last, but slightly lower than the January rate last year (1.4) and a third below the rate (1.8) for the corresponding period of 1948. Lower rates were reported this month than last month by 22 prefectures and higher by 19, while 5 prefectures have had no cases for two to three months. Thirteen prefectures reported no cases this month. At the other extreme, the rate in Toyama (second highest last month) was 7.8, well over six times the national average, while Akita had a rate (7.1) about six times the national and Saitama (4.9) four times. Fukui Prefecture, which had the highest December rate, reported no cases in January.

The rabies case rate (0.1) was the same for January 1950, 1949, and 1948 and December 1949. Current cases were reported by Chiba, Fukuoka, and Saitama Prefectures.

No anthrax was reported in January as compared with one case last month and one each in January 1949 and 1948.

The leprosy case rate for January (0.5) dropped from the December rate (0.8). It was also lower than the rate (0.6) for January last year but higher than the corresponding 1948 rate (0.3). Eighteen prefectures reported lower case rates currently than last month, 13 higher, and 15 have reported no cases for two or more months. This month's cases were reported by 17 prefectures whose case rates ranged from 0.5 to 4.0.

The case rate for trachoma this month (109.3) was 20 percent less than in December (136.1), 4 percent higher than in January of last year (105.0), and 13 percent lower than in the corresponding month of 1948 (126.1). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported decreases from last month and the remainder increases. Over half (24) of the prefectures had rates this month that were within a 50 percent range of the national average. Twelve, however, were lower and ten higher. Rates ranged from 14.6 in Kagoshima, the most southern prefecture, to 416.6 in Iwate in northern Honshu

No cases of infectious diarrhea were reported in January as compared with 26 in December and 9 in January of last year. Figures are not available for January 1948.

There continued to be no dengue fever, yellow fever, or glanders.

Three additional diseases were added to the list of reportable diseases in 1950. For January there were no cases of tsutsugamushi disease, and a total of 11 cases for the other two diseases, schistosomiasis and filariasis. No comparative data are available for past months.

There were six cases of schistosomiasis reported, with a rate of 0.1. Cases were reported in Fukuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures.

There were five cases of filariasis reported, with a rate of 0.1. Cases were reported in Ehime, Yamanashi, Kumamoto, and Chiba Prefectures.

No cases of tsutsugamushi disease were reported.

There were 20,672 cases of the four venereal diseases in January compared with 30,456 in December. Rates for syphilis and gonorrhea were lower than last month, chancroid slightly higher, and the rate for lymphogranuloma venereum remained the same. All current rates were lower than in January 1949.

The January case rate for syphilis (132.9) was over a fourth below the December rate (180.5), a third below the rate for January of last year (201.3) and nearly a third below the rate for the same month of 1948 (190.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 46.8 to 377.1.

The case rate for gonorrhea this month (179.7) was slightly lower than for last month (191.9) and for January of last year (193.3). It was 25 percent below the rate for January 1948 (240.2). Prefectural rates ranged from 40.9 to 765.5.

The chancroid case rate in January (20.0) was about the same as in December (19.6). It was 37 percent lower than in January 1949 (32.0) and 56 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1948 (45.3). Prefectural rates ranged from 1.2 to 90.4.

The case rate for lymphogranuloma venereum was the same this month as last (0.7) and approximately the same as the rate (0.8) in both January 1949 and 1948. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported no cases this month, and rates in the remaining 17 ranged from 0.6 to 5.5.

Footnotes:

1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, cholera, and plague.

2/ January 1950 was a four week period, whereas December 1949, January 1949, and January 1948 were all five week periods. Rates for January 1948 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948, and rates for January 1949 and 1950 and December 1949 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1949. Comparisons of data should be based on rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the time period or the base population.

3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.

4/ These do not include the three diseases added to the report this year (tsutsugamushi disease, schistosomiasis, and filariasis) or the four venereal diseases.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN

4 Week Period Ended 28 Jan. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA Cases Number	DIPHTHERIA Cases Rate	DIPHTHERIA Deaths Number	DIPHTHERIA Deaths Rate	DYSENTERY Cases Number	DYSENTERY Cases Rate	DYSENTERY Deaths Number	DYSENTERY Deaths Rate
HOKKAIDO	71	22.8	12	3.9	6	1.9	2	0.6
AOMORI	32	34.0	5	5.3	-	-	-	-
IWATE	29	29.0	7	7.0	3	3.0	2	2.0
MIYAGI	39	31.6	4	3.2	6	4.9	-	-
AKITA	38	38.3	3	3.0	5	5.0	3	3.0
YAMAGATA	11	10.6	1	1.0	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	22	14.0	4	2.6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	12	7.6	-	-	9	5.7	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	10	8.3	1	0.8	2	1.7	-	-
GUNMA	13	10.4	-	-	21	16.9	6	4.8
SAITAMA	20	12.1	-	-	13	7.9	8	4.9
CHIBA	18	10.9	2	1.2	5	3.0	6	3.6
TOKYO	84	20.0	8	1.9	70	16.7	16	3.8
KANAGAWA	40	22.3	4	2.2	11	6.1	2	1.1
NIIGATA	54	28.7	4	2.1	11	5.8	4	2.1
TOYAMA	24	31.1	2	2.6	2	2.6	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	19	26.1	3	4.1	35	48.1	-	-
FUKUI	7	12.3	1	1.8	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	9.5	-	-	1	1.6	1	1.6
NAGANO	17	10.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	11	9.3	3	2.5	6	5.1	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	16	8.6	1	0.5	5	2.7	5	2.7
AICHI	17	6.8	1	0.4	4	1.6	-	-
MIE	9	8.0	1	0.9	6	5.3	2	1.8
SHIGA	4	5.9	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	22	15.9	3	2.2	9	6.5	3	2.2
OSAKA	44	16.2	11	4.0	4	1.5	-	-
HYOGO	39	16.0	4	1.6	12	4.9	4	1.6
NARA	15	24.9	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	10	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	8.7	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	26	37.2	2	2.9	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	13	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	37	23.4	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	44	37.8	3	2.6	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	14.9	1	1.5	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	1	1.4	1	1.4
EHIME	20	17.5	3	2.6	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	4	6.0	3	4.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	94	36.7	8	3.1	11	4.3	2	0.8
SAGA	18	25.0	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	42	34.7	4	3.3	2	1.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	14	10.1	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
OITA	29	30.1	4	4.2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	48	59.0	7	8.6	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	25	18.3	5	3.7	-	-	-	-
*Jan. 1950	1183	19.1	131	2.1	272	4.4	72	1.2
**Dec. 1949	1799	23.2	190	2.5	430	5.5	143	1.8
**Jan. 1949	1849	23.8	245	3.5	168	2.2	47	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	11	3.5	3	1.0	1	0.3	1	0.3
AOMORI	2	2.1	-	-	3	3.2	-	-
IWATE	5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	4.1	-	-	7	5.7	-	-
AKITA	4	4.0	4	4.0	2	2.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	5.1	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
IBARAKI	5	3.2	2	1.3	-	-	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	4	3.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
GUMMA	6	4.8	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
SAITAMA	10	6.1	4	2.4	1	0.6	-	-
CHIBA	10	6.0	2	1.2	3	1.8	-	-
TOKYO	73	17.4	10	2.4	22	5.3	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	13	7.3	1	0.6	3	1.7	-	-
NIIGATA	4	2.1	2	1.1	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.6	1	1.3	3	3.9	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	8	6.8	2	1.7	2	1.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	3.2	-	-	3	1.6	-	-
AICHI	8	3.2	2	0.8	2	0.8	-	-
MIE	3	2.7	2	1.8	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	3.0	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	6	4.3	2	1.4	3	2.2	-	-
OSAKA	8	2.9	1	0.4	1	0.4	-	-
HYOGO	12	4.9	1	0.4	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	4	6.6	1	1.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.6	-	-	2	2.6	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	7	10.0	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	7.0	1	0.6	2	1.3	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	1	0.9	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	10.4	1	1.5	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
NAGASAKI	7	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	-	-	3	3.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Jan. 1950	278	4.5	48	0.8	77	1.2	5	0.1
**Dec. 1949	479	6.2	57	0.7	127	1.6	8	0.1
**Jan. 1949	524	6.8	57	0.8	219	2.8	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	16	3.8	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Jan. 1950	3	0.0	-	-	18	0.3	2	0.0
**Dec. 1949	1	0.0	1	0.0	17	0.2	-	-
**Jan. 1949	2	0.0	-	-	31	0.4	4	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Prefecture	MALARIA Case Number	MALARIA Case Rate	MALARIA Death Number	MALARIA Death Rate	RABIES Case Number	RABIES Case Rate
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	1.8	-	-	1	0.6
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	2	1.2
TOKYO	5	1.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3.9	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	5.9	1	1.5	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	1	0.4	3	1.2
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	3	2.2	-	-
*Jan 1950	37	0.6	7	0.1	6	0.1
** Dec 1949	85	1.1	11	0.1	8	0.1
** Jan 1949	114	1.5	13	0.2	4	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	19	6.1	-	-	4	1.3	2	0.6
AOMORI	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	6	6.0	-	-	3	3.0	1	1.0
MIYAGI	6	4.9	-	-	4	3.2	1	0.8
AKITA	6	6.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	6	5.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	4	3.3	-	-
GUNMA	4	3.2	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
SAITAMA	5	3.0	1	0.6	3	1.8	2	1.2
CHIBA	3	1.8	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOKYO	112	26.7	1	0.2	21	5.0	4	1.0
KANAGAWA	28	15.6	-	-	4	2.2	2	1.1
NIIGATA	2	1.1	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
TOYAMA	6	7.8	-	-	2	2.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-	2	2.7	-	-
FUKUI	2	3.5	-	-	-	-	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.6
NAGANO	18	11.2	-	-	2	1.2	-	-
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	4	2.1	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
AICHI	16	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	16	23.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	24	17.4	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
OSAKA	29	10.7	-	-	5	1.8	-	-
HYOGO	16	6.6	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
NARA	2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	5	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	7	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	3.2	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	3	2.6	1	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.4	-	-	6	2.3	1	0.4
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Jan 1950	371	6.0	2	0.0	85	1.4	18	0.3
**Dec 1949	567	7.3	3	0.0	74	1.0	21	0.3
**Jan 1949	519	6.7	6	0.1	112	1.4	37	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases Number	MEASLES Cases Rate	WHOOPING COUGH Cases Number	WHOOPING COUGH Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	98	31.5	279	89.7
AOMORI	26	27.6	134	142.2
IWATE	53	53.0	161	160.9
MIYAGI	61	49.4	136	110.2
AKITA	31	31.2	167	168.2
YAMAGATA	27	25.9	87	83.5
FUKUSHIMA	85	54.2	315	201.0
IBARAKI	16	10.1	296	187.2
TOCHIGI	62	51.5	138	114.5
GUNMA	275	221.0	236	189.7
SAITAMA	299	181.3	671	406.9
CHIBA	15	9.1	162	97.9
TOKYO	82	19.6	837	199.8
KANAGAWA	75	41.8	494	275.6
NIIGATA	117	62.1	223	118.4
TOYAMA	62	80.3	402	520.7
ISHIKAWA	9	12.4	153	210.1
FUKUI	42	74.1	119	209.8
YAMANASHI	33	52.3	56	88.8
NAGANO	183	113.8	227	141.1
GIFU	66	56.0	83	70.4
SHIZUOKA	239	128.4	476	255.7
AICHI	373	149.5	283	113.4
MIE	54	48.1	172	153.3
SHIGA	7	10.4	156	231.1
KYOTO	9	6.5	153	110.8
OSAKA	9	3.3	263	96.7
HYOGO	25	10.2	268	109.8
NARA	-	-	50	83.0
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	86	113.5
TOTTORI	-	-	32	69.8
SHIMANE	4	5.7	87	124.5
OKAYAMA	10	7.8	84	65.8
HIROSHIMA	43	27.2	308	194.7
YAMAGUCHI	6	5.2	111	95.3
TOKUSHIMA	114	169.6	197	293.0
KAGAWA	139	192.4	208	287.9
EHIME	125	109.1	182	158.9
KOCHI	87	129.8	77	114.9
FUKUOKA	93	36.3	434	169.4
SAGA	12	16.7	87	120.8
NAGASAKI	42	34.7	155	128.0
KUMAMOTO	62	44.9	259	187.5
OITA	4	4.2	126	130.8
MIYAZAKI	25	30.7	81	99.5
KAGOSHIMA	63	46.1	75	54.9
* Jan 1950	3,263	52.6	9,786	157.7
**Dec 1949	3,741	48.2	10,330	133.2
**Jan 1949	6,211	80.1	5,446	70.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Cases		PNEUMONIA Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	1914	615.5	973	312.9
AOMORI	477	506.3	385	408.6
IWATE	392	391.6	419	418.6
MIYAGI	601	486.8	419	339.4
AKITA	446	449.3	339	341.5
YAMAGATA	306	293.8	204	195.9
FUKUSHIMA	3398	253.9	453	289.0
IBARAKI	276	174.6	440	278.3
TOCHIGI	209	173.5	402	333.7
GUNMA	3324	260.4	680	546.5
SAITAMA	862	522.7	1347	816.9
CHIBA	370	223.5	336	203.0
TOKYO	2548	608.1	1069	255.1
KANAGAWA	896	499.9	730	407.3
NIIGATA	586	311.1	532	282.4
TOYAMA	479	620.4	543	703.3
ISHIKAWA	490	672.7	235	322.6
FUKUI	262	461.9	203	357.9
YAMANASHI	124	196.6	137	217.2
NAGANO	560	348.2	656	407.9
GIFU	395	335.0	315	267.1
SHIZUOKA	433	232.6	489	262.7
AICHI	1389	556.7	1021	409.2
MIE	575	512.4	348	310.1
SHIGA	233	345.2	359	531.8
KYOTO	537	389.0	232	168.1
OSAKA	1179	433.7	439	161.5
HYOGO	1034	423.5	455	186.4
NARA	143	237.5	123	204.3
WAKAYAMA	248	327.2	197	259.9
TOTTORI	171	373.0	138	301.0
SHIMANE	337	482.3	276	395.0
OKAYAMA	428	335.3	431	337.7
HIROSHIMA	717	453.1	408	257.9
YAMAGUCHI	423	363.3	237	203.6
TOKUSHIMA	192	285.6	246	365.9
KAGAWA	221	305.9	300	415.3
EHIME	393	343.1	439	383.3
KOCHI	250	373.1	181	270.1
FUKUOKA	1274	497.3	586	228.7
SAGA	396	549.8	208	288.8
NAGASAKI	548	452.6	268	221.3
KUMAMOTO	301	217.9	322	233.1
OITA	255	264.7	143	148.4
MIYAZAKI	448	550.4	262	321.9
KAGOSHIMA	404	295.7	185	135.4
* Jan 1950	25,444	410.1	19,110	308.0
**Dec 1949	37,577	484.6	17,231	222.2
**Jan 1949	30,296	390.7	14,165	182.7

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Cases Number	INFLUENZA Cases Rate	POLIOMYELITIS Cases Number	POLIOMYELITIS Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	14	4.5	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	16	13.0
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	2.6
IBARAKI	-	-	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	0.8
GUNMA	20	16.1	3	2.4
SAITAMA	2	1.2	7	4.2
CHIBA	1	0.6	1	0.6
TOKYO	18	4.3	18	4.3
KANAGAWA	21	11.7	4	2.2
NIIGATA	8	4.2	-	-
TOYAMA	22	28.5	3	3.9
ISHIKAWA	10	13.7	2	2.7
FUKUI	42	74.1	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	4.8	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-	2	1.2
GIFU	2	1.7	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	7	3.8
AICHI	400	160.3	2	0.8
MIE	1	0.9	2	1.8
SHIGA	55	81.5	-	-
KYOTO	59	42.7	-	-
OSAKA	328	120.7	1	0.4
HYOGO	126	51.6	1	0.4
NARA	90	149.5	-	-
WAKAYAMA	33	43.5	1	1.3
TOTTORI	35	76.3	1	2.2
SHIMANE	102	146.0	-	-
OKAYAMA	172	134.8	4	3.1
HIROSHIMA	6	3.8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	32	27.5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	18	26.8	-	-
KAGAWA	46	63.7	1	1.4
EHIME	94	82.1	4	3.5
KOCHI	4	6.0	1	1.5
FUKUOKA	62	24.2	5	2.0
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	0.8	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	2	1.4	5	3.6
OITA	2	2.1	2	2.1
MIYAZAKI	4	4.9	29	35.6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	0.7
*Jan. 1950	1837	29.6	134	2.2
**Dec. 1949	1009	13.0	194	2.5
**Jan. 1949	177	2.3	124	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS Cases		PUERPERAL INFECTION Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	3	1.0	6	1.9
AOMORI	3	3.2	1	1.1
IWATE	-	-	1	1.0
MIYAGI	2	1.6	2	1.6
AKITA	1	1.0	7	7.1
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	1.9
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	2	1.3
IBARAKI	7	4.4	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	2	1.7
GUNMA	12	9.6	1	0.8
SAITAMA	4	2.4	8	4.9
CHIBA	3	1.8	1	0.6
TOKYO	8	1.9	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	4	2.2	-	-
NIIGATA	2	1.1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	7.8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.9	3	1.9
GIFU	-	-	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	7	3.8	3	1.6
AICHI	4	1.6	2	0.8
MIE	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	1	1.5
KYOTO	-	-	1	0.7
OSAKA	3	1.1	1	0.4
HYOGO	1	0.4	3	1.2
NARA	-	-	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	2	2.9
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	2	1.3	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	4	3.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	3	4.2	-	-
EHIME	6	7.0	1	0.9
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	0.4	2	0.8
SAGA	-	-	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	3	2.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	3.6	1	0.7
OITA	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	6.1	2	2.5
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	2	1.5
*Jan. 1950	112	1.8	74	1.2
**Dec. 1949	181	2.3	91	1.2
**Jan. 1949	167	2.2	105	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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Prefecture	LEPROSY Case Number	LEPROSY Case Rate	TRACHOMA Case Number	TRACHOMA Case Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	538	173.0
AOMORI	-	-	198	210.1
IWATE	2	2.0	417	416.6
MIYAGI	-	-	275	222.8
AKITA	1	1.0	194	195.4
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	77	73.9
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	121	77.2
IBARAKI	-	-	201	127.1
TOCHIGI	2	1.7	398	330.3
GUMMA	5	4.0	111	89.2
SAITAMA	1	0.6	146	88.5
CHIBA	-	-	82	49.5
TOKYO	2	0.5	203	48.4
KANAGAWA	-	-	117	65.3
NIIGATA	-	-	88	46.7
TOYAMA	-	-	88	114.0
ISHIKAWA	-	-	72	98.8
FUKUI	1	1.8	72	126.9
YAMANASHI	-	-	58	92.0
NAGANO	-	-	29	18.0
GIFU	1	0.8	46	39.0
SHIZUOKA	-	-	192	103.1
AICHI	-	-	367	147.1
MIE	-	-	105	93.6
SHIGA	-	-	28	41.5
KYOTO	-	-	46	33.3
OSAKA	-	-	356	131.0
HYOGO	-	-	404	165.5
NARA	-	-	34	56.5
WAKAYAMA	-	-	132	174.2
TOTTORI	-	-	35	76.3
SHIMANE	-	-	23	32.9
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	133	104.2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	218	137.8
YAMAGUCHI	3	2.6	44	37.8
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	44	65.4
KAGAWA	-	-	122	168.9
EHIME	1	0.9	65	56.7
KOCHI	-	-	63	94.0
FUKUOKA	2	0.8	430	167.8
SAGA	-	-	29	40.3
NAGASAKI	-	-	183	151.1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	85	61.5
OITA	1	1.0	18	18.7
MIYAZAKI	2	2.5	71	87.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	20	14.6
*Jan 1950	29	0.5	6,778	109.3
**Dec 1949	64	0.8	10,555	136.1
**Jan 1949	49	0.6	8,140	105.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Prefecture	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Case Number	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Case Rate	FILARIASIS Case Number	FILARIASIS Case Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	0.6
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	1.7
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	0.7
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
* Jan 1950	6	0.1	5	0.1
** Dec 1949	NA	NA	NA	NA
** Jan 1949	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Cases Number	SYPHILIS Cases Rate	GONORRHEA Cases Number	GONORRHEA Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	423	136.0	664	213.5
AOMORI	116	123.1	105	111.4
IWATE	80	79.9	78	77.9
MIYAGI	182	147.4	184	149.0
AKITA	102	102.7	84	84.6
YAMAGATA	113	108.5	66	63.4
FUKUSHIMA	104	66.4	150	95.7
IBARAKI	109	68.9	74	46.8
TOCHIGI	94	78.0	126	104.6
GUNMA	137	110.1	114	91.6
SAITAMA	142	86.1	137	83.1
CHIBA	184	111.2	131	79.1
TOKYO	474	113.1	1011	241.3
KANAGAWA	545	304.1	1372	765.5
NIIGATA	150	79.6	77	40.9
TOYAMA	76	98.4	138	178.7
ISHIKAWA	85	116.7	132	181.2
FUKUI	54	95.2	90	158.7
YAMANASHI	44	69.8	29	46.0
NAGANO	96	59 7	117	72.7
GIFU	61	51.7	243	206.1
SHIZUOKA	166	89.2	254	136.4
AICHI	406	162.7	374	149.9
MIE	156	139.0	114	101.6
SHIGA	88	130.4	95	140.7
KYOTO	201	145.6	200	144.9
OSAKA	621	228.4	419	154.1
HYOGO	392	160.6	485	198.7
NARA	70	116.2	140	232.5
WAKAYAMA	97	128.0	153	201.9
TOTTORI	74	161.4	63	137.4
SHIMANE	34	48.7	34	48.7
OKAYAMA	144	112.8	220	172.4
HIROSHIMA	212	134.0	491	310.3
YAMAGUCHI	118	101.3	369	316.9
TOKUSHIMA	58	86.3	45	66.9
KAGAWA	70	96.9	63	87.2
EHIME	70	61.1	84	73.3
KOCHI	75	111.9	87	129.8
FUKUOKA	966	377.1	1539	600.7
SAGA	110	152.7	146	202.7
NAGASAKI	431	356.0	266	219.7
KUMAMOTO	128	92.7	141	102.1
OITA	78	81.0	60	62.3
MIYAZAKI	43	52.8	65	79.9
KAGOSHIMA	64	46.8	117	85.6
*Jan. 1950	8243	132.9	11146	179.7
**Dec. 1949	14001	180.5	14883	191.9
***Jan. 1949	15607	201.3	14992	193.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - January 1950
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PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Cases Number	CHANCROID Cases Rate	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cases Number	LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	70	22.5	-	-
AOMORI	10	10.6	-	-
IWATE	8	8.0	-	-
MIYAGI	12	9.7	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	11	7.0	-	-
IBARAKI	12	7.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	6	5.0	1	-
GUMMA	14	11.5	-	0.8
SAITAMA	13	17.9	-	-
CHIBA	17	10.3	-	-
TOKYO	102	24.3	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	162	90.4	1	0.6
NIIGATA	5	2.7	-	-
TOYAMA	19	24.6	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	26	35.7	4	5.5
FUKUI	7	12.3	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	4	6.3	-	-
NAGANO	2	1.2	-	-
GIFU	18	15.3	-	-
SHIZUOKA	19	10.2	-	-
AICHI	48	19.2	2	0.8
MIE	13	11.6	-	-
SHIGA	23	34.1	1	1.5
KYOTO	54	39.1	7	5.1
OSAKA	114	41.3	3	1.1
HYOGO	71	29.1	4	1.6
NARA	29	48.2	-	-
WAKAYAMA	22	29.0	3	4.0
TOTTORI	6	13.1	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.9	-	-
OKAYAMA	44	34.5	-	-
HIROSHIMA	56	35.4	2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	19	16.3	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	5	7.4	1	1.5
KAGAWA	2	2.8	1	1.4
EHIME	7	6.1	-	-
KOCHI	9	13.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	130	50.7	3	1.2
SAGA	8	11.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	20	16.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	7	5.1	-	-
OITA	7	7.3	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	2.2	-	-
*Jan. 1950	1241	20.0	42	0.7
**Dec. 1949	1519	19.6	53	0.7
**Jan. 1949	2482	32.0	63	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES

There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, dengue fever or tsutsugamushi disease.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1949 and 1950 rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.